E/2014/99

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2014 session
New York, 14 and 30 January, 24 to 26 February, 18 March, 14, 15, 23 and 25 April, 27 to 29 May, 5, 12, 13, 23 to 25 and 27 June, 7 to 11, 14 to 16 and 25 July, 14 and 30 October and 17 and 18 November 2014

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2014
Supplement No. 1

United Nations • New York, 2015

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

E/2014/99

ISSN 0251-9410

Contents

Page

Provisional agenda of the 2014 session 1

Checklist of resolutions and decisions 3

Resolutions 9

Decisions 137

Provisional agenda of the 2014 session

The 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York on 14 and 30 January, 24 to 26 February, 18 March, 14, 15, 23 and 25 April, 27 to 29 May, 5, 12, 13, 23 to 25 and 27 June, 7 to 11, 14 to 16 and 25 July, 14 and 30 October and 17 and 18 November 2014.

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Council took note of the following provisional agenda:

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
   (*a*) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
   (*b*) Development Cooperation Forum;
   (*c*) Annual ministerial review;
   (*d*) Thematic discussion.
6. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
   (*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme.
7. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
8. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.
9. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
   (*a*) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
   (*b*) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
10. Coordination, programme and other questions:
    (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;
    (*b*) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017;
    (*c*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
    (*d*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
    (*e*) African countries emerging from conflict;
    (*f*) Tobacco or health.
11. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16.
12. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
13. Regional cooperation.
14. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

15. Non-governmental organizations.

16. Economic and environmental questions:

    (*a*) Sustainable development;

    (*b*) Science and technology for development;

    (*c*) Statistics;

    (*d*) Human settlements;

    (*e*) Environment;

    (*f*) Population and development;

    (*g*) Public administration and development;

    (*h*) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (*i*) Cartography;

    (*j*) Women and development;

    (*k*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

17. Social and human rights questions:

    (*a*) Advancement of women;

    (*b*) Social development;

    (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (*d*) Narcotic drugs;

    (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (*f*) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

    (*g*) Human rights;

    (*h*) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2014/1	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2014/27)	16 (*j*)	12 June 2014	9
2014/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2014/L.12)	10 (*c*)	12 June 2014	11
2014/3	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	14
2014/4	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	15
2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	22
2014/6	Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	27
2014/7	Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	29
2014/8	Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	32
2014/9	Report of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2014/L.15)	16 (*a*)	13 June 2014	34
2014/10	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2014/L.13)	10 (*f*)	13 June 2014	36
2014/11	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (E/2014/L.16)	9 (*a*)	13 June 2014	36
2014/12	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2014/L.17)	16 (*h*)	13 June 2014	39
2014/13	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2014/L.18)	7	25 June 2014	41
2014/14	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2014/L.19)	6	14 July 2014	47
2014/15	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2014/30 and E/2014/SR.45)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	52
2014/16	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	55
2014/17	International cooperation in criminal matters (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	59
2014/18	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	61
2014/19	Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	84

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2014/20	International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	86
2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	94
2014/22	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	96
2014/23	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	97
2014/24	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 (E/2014/28)	17 (*d*)	16 July 2014	100
2014/25	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2014/L.27)	13	16 July 2014	102
2014/26	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2014/L.26 and E/2014/SR.45)	14	16 July 2014	105
2014/27	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2014/31)	16 (*b*)	16 July 2014	110
2014/28	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2014/31)	16 (*b*)	16 July 2014	116
2014/29	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2014/L.28)	9 (*b*)	25 July 2014	119
2014/30	Human settlements (E/2014/L.29)	16 (*d*)	25 July 2014	122
2014/31	A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development (E/2014/46)	16 (*i*)	17 November 2014	123
2014/32	Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1)	13	17 November 2014	125
2014/33	Admission of Saint Maarten as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1)	13	17 November 2014	128
2014/34	Venue of the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1)	13	17 November 2014	129
2014/35	Establishment of an intergovernmental committee on technology for development in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (E/2014/15/Add.2)	13	17 November 2014	129
2014/36	Redesignation of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as the Executive Committee and amendment of its terms of reference (E/2014/15/Add.2)	13	17 November 2014	131
2014/37	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.34)	10 (*d*)	18 November 2014	132
2014/38	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its thirteenth session (E/2014/L.30/Rev.1)	16 (*g*)	18 November 2014	133

Decisions

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2014/200	Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2014–2015			
	Decision A (E/2014/SR.1)	1	14 January 2014	137
	Decision B (E/2014/SR.2)	1	30 January 2014	137
	Decision C (E/2014/SR.30)	1	27 June 2014	137
2014/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision A (E/2014/SR.13)	4	23 April 2014	137
	Decision B (E/2014/SR.50)	4	17 November 2014	141
2014/202	Working arrangements for and programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for its 2014 session (E/2014/L.1 and E/2014/SR.2)	2 and 3	30 January 2014	143
2014/203	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for its 2014 session (E/2014/SR.2)	2 and 3	30 January 2014	144
2014/204	Operational activities segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/SR.2)	2 and 3	30 January 2014	144
2014/205	Integration segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/SR.2)	2 and 3	30 January 2014	145
2014/206	Documentation for the provisional programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014 (E/2014/SR.2)	2 and 3	30 January 2014	145
2014/207	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.2)	2	30 January 2014	145
2014/208	Theme for the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2014, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/L.4/Rev.1)	2 and 3	18 March 2014	145
2014/209	Theme for the thematic discussion item of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/L.5)	2 and 3	18 March 2014	145
2014/210	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.6)	2	23 April 2014	145
2014/211	Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2014/L.7)	2 and 3	23 April 2014	146
2014/212	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2014/32 (Part I))	18	23 April 2014	146
2014/213	Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2014/32 (Part I))	18	23 April 2014	156
2014/214	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2014 (E/2014/32 (Part I))	18	23 April 2014	156
2014/215	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2014/L.8)	2 and 3	25 April 2014	156

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2014/216	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-ninth session (E/2014/27)	17 (*a*)	12 June 2014	157
2014/217	Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	158
2014/218	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session (E/2014/26)	17 (*b*)	12 June 2014	159
2014/219	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-sixth session (E/2014/24)	16 (*c*)	13 June 2014	159
2014/220	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2014/L.11)	16 (*b*)	13 June 2014	163
2014/221	Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2014/L.10)	3	13 June 2014	164
2014/222	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2014/32 (Part II))	15	14 July 2014	165
2014/223	Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2014/32 (Part II))	15	14 July 2014	171
2014/224	Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2014/32 (Part II))	15	14 July 2014	174
2014/225	Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2014/32 (Part II))	15	14 July 2014	174
2014/226	Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2015 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2014/32 (Part II))	15	14 July 2014	177
2014/227	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2014 (E/2014/32 (Part II))	15	14 July 2014	178
2014/228	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (E/2014/SR.42)	6 (*a*) and (*b*)	14 July 2014	178
2014/229	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session (E/2013/30/Add.1)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	178
2014/230	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fourth session (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	178
2014/231	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2014/30)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	179
2014/232	Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2014/SR.45)	17 (*c*)	16 July 2014	179
2014/233	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session (E/2013/28/Add.1)	17 (*d*)	16 July 2014	180

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2014/234	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session (E/2014/28)	17 (*d*)	16 July 2014	180
2014/235	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2014/28)	17 (*d*)	16 July 2014	181
2014/236	Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (E/2014/SR.45)	12	16 July 2014	181
2014/237	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its the eighteenth session (E/2014/31)	16 (*b*)	16 July 2014	182
2014/238	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017 (E/2014/SR.46)	10 (*a*) and (*b*)	16 July 2014	183
2014/239	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-eighth session (E/2014/25)	16 (*f*)	16 July 2014	183
2014/240	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-eighth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its twenty-ninth session (E/2014/78)	16 (*i*)	16 July 2014	184
2014/241	Amendment to the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2014/78)	16 (*i*)	16 July 2014	185
2014/242	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2014/L.21)	17 (*e*)	16 July 2014	185
2014/243	International expert group meeting on the theme "Dialogue on an optional protocol to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" (E/2014/43)	17 (*h*)	16 July 2014	185
2014/244	Venue and dates of the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2014/43)	17 (*h*)	16 July 2014	185
2014/245	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for its fourteenth session (E/2014/43)	17 (*h*)	16 July 2014	186
2014/246	Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2014/43)	17 (*h*)	16 July 2014	186
2014/247	Additional one-day meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2014/43)	17 (*h*)	16 July 2014	186
2014/248	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of its 2014 session (E/2014/SR.47)	5	25 July 2014	187
2014/249	Results of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2014/SR.47)	17 (*a*)	25 July 2014	187
2014/250	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16 (E/2014/SR.50)	9 and 11	17 November 2014	187

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2014/251	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its fifth session (E/2014/46)	16 (*i*)	17 November 2014	187
2014/252	Venue and dates of the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2014/L.32)	16 (*i*)	17 November 2014	188
2014/253	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions (E/2014/SR.50)	17 (*g*)	17 November 2014	188
2014/254	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with sustainable development and environmental questions (E/2014/SR.51)	16 (*a*) and (*e*)	17 November 2014	189
2014/255	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation (E/2014/SR.51)	13	17 November 2014	189
2014/256	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2014/L.33)	10 (*e*)	18 November 2014	189
2014/257	Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2014/L.31)	16 (*g*)	18 November 2014	189

Resolutions

2014/1. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[3] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[4]

Recalling also its resolution 2013/17 of 24 July 2013 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women and peace and security,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[5] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[6] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[6] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[7] and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

Expressing grave concern about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including the continuation of home demolitions, evictions of Palestinians, the revocation of residency rights, arbitrary detention and imprisonment and escalating settler violence against Palestinian civilians and their property, as well as high rates of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, inadequate water supply and unsafe drinking water, incidents of domestic violence and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and the decline in their psychological well-being, and expressing grave concern about the dire humanitarian crisis and the insecurity and instability on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip,

Deploring the dire economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the forced displacement of civilians and confiscation of land, particularly in connection with the construction and expansion of settlements and the wall, which continue to constitute a major obstacle to peace on the basis of the two-State solution, and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including the permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access of pregnant women to health services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

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[1] E/CN.6/2014/6.

[2] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[3] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[6] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Gravely concerned, in particular, about the critical socioeconomic and humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from Israeli military operations, including those in November 2012, and the continuing imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, as well as the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

Stressing the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families, and recognizing the essential efforts and support being provided by the United Nations agencies and other humanitarian aid organizations on the ground,

Reiterating the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration into the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

2. *Calls upon* the international community, in this regard, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes, commends the implementation of the August 2009 plan of the Palestinian Authority for constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State and the significant achievements made, as confirmed by international institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations, and calls for continued support of these efforts;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[9] and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,[6] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

6. *Stresses* the urgent need for sustained and active international involvement, including by the Quartet, to assist the parties in advancing and accelerating peace process negotiations for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement that ends the occupation which began in 1967 and results in the independence of a democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its neighbours, on the basis of United Nations resolutions, the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict[10] and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session;[11]

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[8] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[10] S/2003/529, annex.

[11] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

7. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[2] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action,[3] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[4]

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those set out in his report,[1] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-ninth session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

22nd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/2. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[12] and recalling its resolutions on the subject matter, including resolutions 2011/6 of 14 July 2011, 2012/24 of 27 July 2012 and 2013/16 of 24 July 2013,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,[13] the 2005 World Summit,[14] the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[15] the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development[16] and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming further that their full, effective and accelerated implementation is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming further the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[17] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[18] as well as in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[19]

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the important roles played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and taking note of the agreed conclusions and decisions of the Commission related to the promotion and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system,

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[12] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

[13] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[14] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[15] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[16] See General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[17] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[18] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[19] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012, entitled "Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", including in particular section III.D on gender equality and women's empowerment,

Recalling also the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women",

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General,[20] and appreciates that it provides a comprehensive and systemic approach to data collection and evidence-based analysis of gender mainstreaming through the United Nations system;

2. *Also welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report, and calls for intensified and continued efforts to mainstream a gender perspective, commensurate with gender equality goals, into all policies and programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular those of the Economic and Social Council;

3. *Stresses* that the Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality constitutes a key forum for achieving more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system and for the exchange and cross-fertilization of ideas and practical experiences on gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and looks forward to the continued role of the Network in accelerating the implementation of the policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

4. *Also stresses* the need to leverage existing inter-agency networks, including the Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, the United Nations Evaluation Group and the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions, to take increased responsibility for the implementation of relevant action plan performance indicators;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the important and extensive work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations and its role in leading, coordinating and promoting accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289, and recognizes its role in assisting Member States upon their request;

6. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective, commensurate with gender equality goals, in accordance with previous Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2008/34 of 25 July 2008, and General Assembly resolutions 64/289 and 67/226, including by:

(*a*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its operational mechanisms, inter alia, the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other development frameworks;

(*b*) Ensuring that managers provide strong leadership and support, within the United Nations system, to advance gender mainstreaming;

(*c*) Increasing investment in and focus on outputs and outcomes relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women;

(*d*) Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting so as to allow for system-wide assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming;

(*e*) Mobilizing and developing sufficient gender expertise for planning, implementation and gender-related resource allocation and tracking;

(*f*) Mainstreaming gender-responsive planning and budgeting and intensifying the use of gender marker systems, including in the humanitarian programme cycle;

(*g*) Strengthening capacities and using existing resources, including institutions and infrastructure, to assist in the development and application of unified training modules and tools on gender mainstreaming;

[20] E/2014/63.

7. *Also requests* the United Nations system to continue and increase support to Member States, with their agreement and consent, in the implementation of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, inter alia, by providing support and capacity development to national machineries for the advancement of women and girls and related national entities;

8. *Welcomes* the report on the second year of implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,[20] and commends the progress made under the leadership of UN-Women in the performance of the United Nations system on gender mainstreaming;

9. *Requests* the continued use of reporting under the System-wide Action Plan to inform the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, in order to measure the progress of the United Nations system on gender mainstreaming at the corporate level against the baseline defined in 2013;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and senior managers to continue to direct their attention to promoting gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system;

11. *Recognizes* that large gaps remain between policy and practice and that, while building United Nations staff capacities is very important, additional efforts, such as those recommended in the report of the Secretary-General, would enable the entire United Nations system to meet its commitments and obligations with respect to gender mainstreaming;

12. *Requests* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective organizational mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to enhance and accelerate gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, including by:

(*a*) Fully implementing the System-wide Action Plan, including ensuring 100 per cent reporting compliance by all relevant entities, in order to meet its targets;

(*b*) Investing in adequate human and financial resources to address shortcomings that threaten to impede progress, including in the areas of gender policies, capacity development, education and training resource tracking and allocation, the equal representation of women and organizational culture;

(*c*) Supporting efforts by the governing bodies of United Nations entities to devote adequate attention to gender mainstreaming in their plans and activities;

(*d*) Ensuring that the various accountability mechanisms of the United Nations system provide for more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on gender equality results and common indicators on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

(*e*) Ensuring the tracking of gender-related resource allocation and expenditure, including through the promotion of the use of gender markers that apply similar standards and principles to allow for comparability and aggregation;

(*f*) Continuing to better align gender equality programming with national priorities across sectors, as requested by the Member State concerned, with the aim of mainstreaming gender perspectives into all legislation, policies and programmes, and supporting national and regional preparations for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;[17]

(*g*) Strengthening the coordination of gender-responsive operational activities among entities of the United Nations system through existing coordination mechanisms at the country level and in partnership, where appropriate, with national stakeholders;

(*h*) Instituting greater accountability in evaluations conducted by United Nations country teams by including gender perspectives in such evaluations;

(*i*) Empowering resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators to promote gender mainstreaming and to expand and strengthen the use by country teams of the United Nations Development Group performance indicators on gender equality (gender scorecard), including in the context of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as a planning, accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting tool for assessing the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming;

(*j*) Substantially increasing the investment in and focus on outcomes and outputs relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework programmes, including by strengthening the predictability of the funding, broadening the donor base and increasing the flexibility of non-core resources;

(*k*) Acquiring appropriate technical expertise for gender mainstreaming into programme planning and implementation to ensure that gender dimensions are systematically addressed, and in this regard drawing on the gender equality expertise available in the United Nations system, including at UN-Women and from gender advisers, to assist in the preparation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other relevant programming frameworks;

(*l*) Collecting, analysing, disseminating and using accurate, reliable, comparable and relevant data, disaggregated by, inter alia, sex, age and disability, in a regular and systematic manner, in order to guide country programming, to support the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks and evaluations, and to continue to promote and refine their tools for measuring progress and impact;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2015 a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the promotion of accountability at both the national and the global levels and on progress made in the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/3. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2005/11 of 21 July 2005, 2006/18 of 26 July 2006, 2008/19 of 24 July 2008 and 2010/10 of 22 July 2010 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recalling also its resolution 2012/7 of 26 July 2012, in which it decided that the Commission shall keep its methods of work under review, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Review of methods of work of the Commission for Social Development"[21] requested therein,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", in which the Assembly stipulated that the Council shall invite, inter alia, its subsidiary bodies to contribute, as appropriate, to its work in keeping with the agreed annual theme,

Recalling the commitment to and emphasizing the need to strengthen the Council, within its mandate under the Charter as a principal organ of the United Nations, in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognizing the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Noting the acceleration of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and the relevance of the work of the Commission in this respect,

1. *Recalls* that the current practice of discussing one core issue over a two-year period has allowed the Commission for Social Development to go into greater depth by also addressing related cross-cutting issues and emerging issues relevant to the theme under discussion;

2. *Decides* that the Commission will report on social aspects related to the agreed main theme of the Economic and Social Council in order to contribute to its work;

[21] E/CN.5/2013/12.

3. *Also decides* to maintain the two-year review and policy cycle for the 2015 and 2016 sessions;

4. *Reaffirms* that the officers elected to the Bureau of the Commission should continue to be elected for a term of office of two years, in parallel with the review and policy cycle of 2015–2016;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, shall assist the Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[22] and shall advise the Council thereon;

6. *Decides* that the priority theme for the 2015–2016 review and policy cycle shall allow the Commission to contribute to the work of the Council and shall be "Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world";

7. *Also decides* that the Commission should utilize, as appropriate, its agenda item on emerging issues to promote consideration of relevant issues on the agenda of the Council, in particular the annual main theme of the Council and the integration segment linked thereto, which will bring together the key messages from the Council system on the main theme and develop action-oriented recommendations for follow-up;

8. *Further decides* to consider the biennialization of the resolutions of the Commission with a view to eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues between the Council and the General Assembly;

9. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to continue to actively participate in the work of the Commission at an appropriately high level;

10. *Decides* that the Commission shall keep its methods of work, including the functioning of the two-year review and policy cycle, under review also in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work and cycle of the Council.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/4. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[23] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[24] reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000[25] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[26] and recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[27] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,[28] General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[29]

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[22] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[23] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[24] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[25] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[26] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[27] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[28] General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[29] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

Recognizing the commitments made with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit[26] and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,[30] and noting the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004, including relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling the first session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development, held in Windhoek from 27 to 31 October 2008, and the second session of the Conference of Ministers, held in Khartoum from 21 to 25 November 2010 on the theme "Strengthening social policy action towards social inclusion", welcoming the third session of the Conference of Ministers, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 November 2012, recalling in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation, for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014), and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013, and taking note of the African Common Position on the Human Rights of Older Persons in Africa,

Noting the full integration of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[31] into the structures and processes of the African Union and the establishment of the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union to replace the secretariat of the New Partnership,

Noting with appreciation the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa adopted by the African Union, which calls for the creation of an enabling environment for adequate investments and the adoption of the sector reforms needed to produce the expected results aimed at promoting economic and social development and reducing poverty in the continent through the implementation of integrated regional infrastructure networks,

Welcoming the ministerial statements on the themes "Unleashing Africa's potential as a pole of global growth" and "Industrialization for an emerging Africa", adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at their fifth and sixth joint meetings, held in Addis Ababa on 26 and 27 March 2012 and in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 25 and 26 March 2013 respectively, and the consensus statement on the theme "Governing and harnessing natural resources for Africa's development" adopted at the eighth African Development Forum, held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 October 2012,

Remaining concerned that, while Africa continues to make steady progress towards attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, this progress is, however, not enough for all countries to attain all of the Goals by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Expressing concern that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and challenges posed by climate change,

Stressing that addressing Africa's special development needs should be given due attention in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting that Africa is abundantly endowed with natural resources, including many industrial minerals and agricultural resources that are exported mainly in primary form, and that the exploitation of the natural resources sector in Africa has for many years attracted foreign direct investment in capital-intensive enclave sectors that has the potential, when paired with appropriate policies, including employment-intensive policies, to spur structural transformation, create employment, contribute to poverty eradication and reduce inequality,

[30] General Assembly resolution 63/1.

[31] A/57/304, annex.

Emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

Recognizing the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities,

Recognizing also that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership, and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community, partners of the New Partnership and United Nations agencies to continue to work towards sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development on the African continent, and for greater synergy and effective coordination between the New Partnership and the international initiatives related to Africa, and emphasizing the importance of the close collaboration of the African Union Commission and the United Nations as the co-organizers of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development,

Recognizing further that investments in people, especially their social protection, health and education, are essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and performance, and thereby key to growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employability opportunities, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to 35 countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerability and enabled them to increase their investments in social services,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[32]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[33]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[31] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in those countries and the completion of the annual progress reports and self-assessment processes, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of national preparatory processes for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism as a matter of priority and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Notes* the development of Agenda 2063 as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities, and

[32] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[33] E/CN.5/2014/2.

welcomes the decision on the organization of an extraordinary summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to assess the progress in implementation of the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation, to be organized by the African Union in September 2014;

5. *Recognizes* the valuable efforts made by the Steering Committee of the New Partnership in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, particularly through the mechanism of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, under which impressive progress has been recorded in the conception of many critical infrastructure projects on the continent;

6. *Stresses* that industrialization is a critical engine of economic and social development, and emphasizes the need to accelerate Africa's industrialization by the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional and continental levels and with the support of and in collaboration with development partners and the international community;

7. *Also stresses* the importance of taking measures to promote the dynamic diversification of African economies through transforming African economies from resource dependence, increasing local processing of and value addition to natural resources in order to expand the domestic economy and increase revenue, and developing new industries in order to transform lives and create opportunities for more and better jobs;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

9. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

10. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

12. *Further emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty, inequality and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. *Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

14. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

15. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, infrastructural development and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

16. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

17. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability;

18. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

19. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

20. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010–2015: Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa, which remains at the centre of the continent's engagement with partners;

21. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen national statistical capacity in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of national development policies and strategies and the implementation of commitments and the achievement of all development goals at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard urges donor countries and organizations and the international and regional statistical communities to support African countries in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development;

22. *Urges* continuous support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with special emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, health, education, the empowerment of women and gender equality, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, reduced cost of sending remittances through official channels, the empowerment of women in all aspects, including economic and political aspects, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

23. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase access for smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

24. *Urges* Governments, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, to expand investment financing to agriculture to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget of the national public sector while at the same time ensuring necessary action in policy and institutional reforms for enhanced performance of the agriculture industry and systems;

25. *Notes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its nineteenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 July 2012, to proclaim 2014 the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

26. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture and food security in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[34]

27. *Also recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008–2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Urges* African countries to pay close attention to inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth capable of being employment-intensive, including through employment-intensive investment programmes, which should be aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing employment and improving real per capita incomes in both rural and urban areas;

29. *Emphasizes* the need, in particular for African countries, to enhance capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including through training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities;

30. *Also emphasizes* the importance of increasing international cooperation to improve the quality of and access to education, in particular for African countries, including through building and strengthening education-related infrastructure and increasing investment in education, and in this regard notes the Global Education First Initiative of the Secretary-General and its objectives and invites Member States to contribute to the Initiative, as appropriate, including through the allocation of adequate resources;

31. *Urges* African countries and development partners to meet the needs of young people and empower them, in particular by tackling the high levels of youth unemployment through the development of education and training programmes that address illiteracy, enhance the employability and capabilities of young people, facilitate school-to-work transitions and expand guaranteed employment schemes, where appropriate, with particular attention to disadvantaged young people in both rural and urban areas;

32. *Recognizes* that improving access to school for all girls and boys, especially the poorest and most vulnerable and marginalized, and their ability to receive a quality education, and improving the quality of education beyond primary school can have a positive impact in terms of empowerment and on social, economic and political participation and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

33. *Also recognizes* that Africa's youthful population creates significant opportunities for the continent's development, and underlines in this regard the importance of African countries creating appropriate policy environments to take advantage of the continent's demographic transition while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

34. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and stakeholders, as appropriate, to provide relevant skills training for youth, high-quality health-care services and dynamic labour markets to employ a growing population;

35. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

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[34] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

36. *Encourages* all development partners to implement principles of aid effectiveness, as recalled in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted on 2 December 2008 by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[35]

37. *Recognizes* the need for Governments and the international community to continue to make efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

38. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

39. *Expresses deep concern* that illicit financial flows and poor legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks for mineral resources undermine national development efforts, encourages African countries to take measures to address these challenges, and invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in tackling illicit financial flows;

40. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

41. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action, to secure core investment spending in health, education and social protection and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard takes note of Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st session, on 14 June 2012;

42. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa;[36]

43. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on communication, advocacy and outreach to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach with regard to successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

44. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect acknowledges commitments made by development partners;

45. *Encourages* the international community to support African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change by providing the financial and technological resources and capacity-building training needed to support adaptation and mitigation action;

46. *Notes* the decision of the General Assembly to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa,[37] enabling it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including by monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

47. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best

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[35] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

[36] The nine clusters include infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communication; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

[37] See General Assembly resolution 68/247, sect. VIII.

practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard requests that the work programmes of the Commission include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

48. *Invites* engagement in intergovernmental efforts to continue to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the United Nations system in support of Africa and to continue to support the Economic Commission for Africa in the execution of its mandate, particularly by working with its members to ensure that the post-2015 development agenda gives due consideration to Africa's social development priorities;

49. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership at its fifty-third session;

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012 and 67/294 of 15 August 2013, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its fifty-third session, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership, including, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, an overview of current processes related to social development in Africa, including recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies while preserving the social dimensions of the New Partnership.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/5. Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2012/7 of 26 July 2012, in which the Council decided that the priority theme for the 2013–2014 review and policy cycle of the Commission for Social Development would be "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all",

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[38] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[39] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[40] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit[41] and at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[42] and the outcome of the 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,[43]

Expressing concern about the crippling effects of poverty, inequality and disparity all over the globe,

Recognizing that the empowerment of people is essential to achieving development,

Recognizing also that policies aimed at eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all as well as social integration, and policies intended to foster the empowerment of people, are mutually reinforcing,

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[38] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[39] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[40] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[41] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[42] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[43] General Assembly resolution 68/6.

Recognizing further that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of social and economic development, and that people should be the key focus of plans, programmes and policies at all levels so that the results of development fairly benefit all people,

Reaffirming that empowerment and participation are important for social development and that sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of all, including children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, with due regard to the need for the full and equal participation of women,

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,[44] in which Governments reaffirmed their resolve to work together through a participatory approach involving the public sector and representatives of civil society associations and organizations of persons with disabilities for disability-inclusive development and the commitment of the international community to the advancement of the rights of all persons with disabilities, which is deeply rooted in the goals of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[45] as well as to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond,

Reaffirming that the empowerment of all people, in particular women and girls as well as youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, to strengthen their own capacity to make informed decisions in exercising the right and responsibility to take an active part in the affairs of the community in which they live is a main objective of development and its principal resource, and in this regard that empowerment requires the full participation of people in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of decisions, as appropriate, determining the functioning and well-being of our societies,

Recalling the outcome document of the third Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brasilia from 8 to 10 October 2013, and further recalling our understanding that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty, our vow to break the cycle of poverty within the framework of the internationally agreed goals, and the need for measures to improve access to free, compulsory and quality education and health care for all children, as well as to the progressive universalization of social protection,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[46] in which Governments reaffirmed the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote the empowerment of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, including by removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors,

Recognizing that providing universal access to social services, including quality education, adequate and affordable water and sanitation and health care and other social care services, promoting employment and decent work for all and providing social protection floors consistent with national priorities and circumstances are important instruments for empowering people, and recognizing also the need to mobilize political commitment to full and equal access to and achievement in education of good quality for all, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people living in rural areas,

Stressing the importance of increasing efforts by the international community, Member States and all relevant groups of society, including social partners, to reduce inequalities and eliminate social exclusion and discrimination,

Acknowledging that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty,

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[44] General Assembly resolution 68/3.

[45] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[46] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

Recognizing that the mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development and their effective use are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing the importance of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and recalling the decision of the General Assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the consideration of an appropriate celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit, in 2015, in the context of coordinated and integrated follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Acknowledging the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[47]

2. *Reaffirms* that the ultimate goal of social development is to improve and enhance the quality of life of all people and that empowerment and participation are essential for democracy, harmony and social development;

3. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made by Member States in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[48] to ensure substantial public investment and promote private investment in human resource development and in capacity-building, including in health and education and social protection, as well as in empowerment and participation, especially for people living in poverty or suffering from social exclusion;

4. *Stresses* that Member States should prioritize the creation of a "society for all" with respect for the human rights of all individuals and based on equality, mutual responsibility and cooperation, access to essential services, including health care and social care services, and the promotion of the active participation of every member of society, without discrimination, in civic, social, economic, cultural and political activities, as well as participation in decision-making processes;

5. *Reaffirms* the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence, and also emphasizes that the education of women and girls is essential for poverty eradication and for their empowerment;

6. *Stresses* that special efforts should be made to foster the participation of all people, including women, people living in poverty and those belonging to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in all aspects of political, economic, social, civic and cultural life, in particular the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as appropriate, of policies that affect them;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of inequalities on poverty, emphasizes the importance of improving access to quality education, employment, water and sanitation, health care and social protection;

8. *Encourages* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, including social partners, as appropriate, to continue to develop, improve and implement inclusive, effective and sustainable social protection systems and social protection floors based on national priorities for all members of society, including women as well

[47] E/CN.5/2014/3.

[48] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

as disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, and in this regard takes note of Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 14 June 2012;

9. *Also encourages* Governments to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance, in particular, the employability of women and youth as well as older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and members of other disadvantaged groups and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work;

10. *Urges* Member States and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as all relevant actors, to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance the employability of all members of society and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work, including by improving access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining, and long-distance education, including in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of all members of society in the different stages of their lives;

11. *Recognizes* that the creation of full and productive employment and decent work should be a central objective of national policies and that macroeconomic policy should contribute to creating more and better job opportunities and an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship, which is essential to the creation of new jobs;

12. *Also recognizes* that access to employment and decent work for all and social dialogue are essential for people's empowerment and participation, and calls for Member States to respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

13. *Stresses* the relevance of the World Programme of Action for Youth,[49] including its priority areas regarding poverty, employment, participation and education, for the empowerment and development of youth, and in this regard recognizes the need to improve opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work through increased investment in youth employment, active labour market support and public-private partnerships, as well as through the creation of enabling environments to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with international rules and commitments;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, older persons and smallholder and subsistence farmers and to improve the livelihoods and empowerment of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, in particular in developing countries;

15. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002[50] in order to, inter alia, help societies to balance the needs of different generations in their policies, promote economic empowerment and avoid age-based discrimination against older persons;

16. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen access to productive resources for disadvantaged and vulnerable persons, including by securing land tenure rights and other rights related to the use of natural resources in accordance with national legislation, priorities and policies and by improving access to a broad range of appropriate financial services;

17. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and also encourages them to adopt

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[49] General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[50] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of services to such populations, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

18. *Stresses* the potential of information and communications technology to improve the quality of life of all people in order to enable them to better participate in sustainable development and the global economy, and in this regard calls upon Member States, with the support of the United Nations system, donors, the private sector and civil society, to promote universal, non-discriminatory, equitable, safe and affordable access to information and communications technology, especially in schools and public places, and to remove the barriers to bridging the digital divide;

19. *Invites* Governments to enhance the capacity of the public administration to be transparent, accountable and responsive to the needs and aspirations of all people, without discrimination of any kind, and to foster broad-based participation in governance and development processes;

20. *Recognizes* that supportive institutional structures and participatory mechanisms, including consultative democratic institutions and processes, are necessary for the empowerment of people and that special efforts should be made to promote participation in policymaking and governance processes in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life and to enhance the capacity of national institutions to be responsive to the needs and aspirations of all members of society;

21. *Encourages* Member States to take all measures necessary to eliminate discrimination of any kind against all persons, without distinction of any kind, in particular those living in poverty, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[45] to refrain from adopting any laws, regulations or practices denying or limiting the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political rights, and to ensure that people, in particular those living in poverty and women, have equal access to justice;

22. *Encourages* the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, improving access to finance, microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by national efforts on comprehensive social policy systems, including social protection floors, and in this regard takes note of International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection;

23. *Recognizes* that there is a need for all donors to maintain and deliver on their existing bilateral and multilateral official development assistance commitments and targets and that the full implementation of those commitments will substantially support the efforts of developing countries to achieve the social development objectives by promoting the empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all;

24. *Invites* Member States to give due consideration to promoting the empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and encourages Member States, in cooperation with civil society, the private sector, academia and social organizations, to make every possible effort to support good governance at the national and international levels and address the needs of the most vulnerable as well as promote their participation in decision-making processes;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in his report entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, policy recommendations on the empowerment of people, taking into account the discussions held at the fifty-second session of the Commission for Social Development under the priority theme.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/6. Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[51] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[52]

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[53] adopted on 13 December 2006, as a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and recognizing that it is both a human rights treaty and a development tool,

Recalling earlier operational frameworks, such as the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[54] and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,[55]

Welcoming the adoption of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond, held on 23 September 2013,[56] in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond, recognizing persons with disabilities as agents and beneficiaries of development and acknowledging the value of their contributions to the general well-being, progress and diversity of society,

Convinced that addressing the profound social, cultural and economic disadvantage and exclusion experienced by many persons with disabilities, promoting the use of universal design, as appropriate, as well as the progressive removal of barriers to the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and promoting the equal enjoyment by persons with disabilities of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Noting that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability as an integral part of the global development agenda, major challenges remain,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations to improve accessibility, in particular the opening of the Accessibility Centre at United Nations Headquarters in New York, which contributes to a disability-inclusive United Nations by facilitating the participation of persons with disabilities in the meetings of the United Nations and their access to the documentation of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda towards 2015 and beyond;[57]

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, and takes note of his report on monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;[58]

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[51] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[52] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[53] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

[54] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[55] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

[56] General Assembly resolution 68/3.

[57] E/CN.5/2014/6.

[58] E/CN.5/2014/7.

3. *Also welcomes* the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, bearing in mind the need to create synergies with the existing United Nations mechanisms;

4. *Notes* the expiry of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on disability on 31 December 2014, and in this regard decides that the Commission shall consider at its fifty-third session the possibility of another monitoring mechanism, with a view to strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in social development;

5. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to promote the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities[56] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[53] including by supporting the relevant efforts of Member States and other stakeholders, and to further contribute to the development of a disability-inclusive, equitable and sustainable post-2015 development framework;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to ensure that all development policies and programmes, including those regarding poverty eradication, social protection, full and productive employment and decent work, and appropriate measures for financial inclusion as well as accessible community and housing development, take into account the needs, rights and potentials of and benefit all persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others;

7. *Encourages* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to achieve the full application and implementation of the international normative framework on disability and development by encouraging the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and by considering the ratification of the Optional Protocol thereto,[59] as both human rights and development instruments;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for measures to ensure that persons with disabilities, in particular women, children, youth, indigenous peoples and older persons, are not subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination or excluded from participation on an equal basis with others in the implementation of the international development goals;

9. *Decides* to continue to give due consideration to the issue of disability and development, including within the framework of United Nations operational activities, in accordance with relevant mandates, in order to enhance awareness and cooperation at all levels, including the participation, where appropriate, of United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and institutions and other relevant stakeholders, while ensuring coordination and avoiding any possible overlapping;

10. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations agencies and bodies, development agencies and international organizations and encourages the private sector to regard accessibility as both a means and a goal of inclusive and sustainable development and therefore an essential investment that benefits all members of society; hence accessibility should be an integral part of programmes and projects relating to the built environment, transportation and information and communications technologies;

11. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development at all levels, and in this regard underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of national efforts, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of national mechanisms, in particular in developing countries;

12. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to improve disability data collection, analysis and monitoring for development policy planning, implementation and evaluation, taking fully into account regional contexts, to share, where appropriate, relevant data and statistics with relevant agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, including the Statistical Commission, through appropriate mechanisms, and to underline the need for internationally comparable data and statistics disaggregated by sex and age, including information on disability;

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[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2518, No. 44910.

13. *Underlines* the importance of closely consulting with and actively involving persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the elaboration of the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

14. *Calls upon* all Governments to continue to cooperate and engage in direct dialogue with the Special Rapporteur and to provide him or her with all the relevant information needed to fulfil his or her mandate effectively;

15. *Expresses concern* at the insufficiency of resources for the Special Rapporteur, and recognizes the importance of providing adequate resources for the implementation of the mandate by the Special Rapporteur;

16. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability;

17. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-third session an annual report on his or her activities in implementing the present resolution.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/7. Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002,[60] the systematic review of its implementation by Member States was requested as being essential for its success in improving the quality of life of older persons,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004,[61] the Commission for Social Development decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,

Recalling its resolution 2013/29 of 25 July 2013 on the second review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 68/134 of 18 December 2013 and previous Assembly resolutions on ageing, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 24/20 of 27 September 2013[62] and its previous resolutions on ageing,

Noting that the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action will take place in 2017,

Noting also the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of its resolution 65/182 of 21 December 2010,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[63]

Recognizing that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Bearing in mind that the second review and appraisal highlighted several major challenges faced by older persons in most regions that undermined the social, economic and cultural participation of the aged, namely, income security, access to age-appropriate health-care services, access to labour markets and social protection, protection from abuse and violence, and age discrimination,

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[60] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[61] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 6* (E/2004/26), chap. I, sect. E.

[62] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/68/53/Add.1), chap. III.

[63] E/CN.5/2014/4.

Affirming the importance of national capacity-building as a prerequisite for successful implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and an important component in promoting and protecting the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons,

Stressing the need to continue international cooperation, including through technical assistance for countries, aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of older persons, including the development of relevant national strategies, according to national development plans,

Recognizing the importance of integrating ageing into existing processes and work programmes of the United Nations system and its development activities and of including older persons in policy implementation and evaluation on a regular basis,

Recognizing also the essential contribution that older men and women can make to the development of their societies and communities and to the well-being of the family, which can be enhanced by supportive policies, and stressing that older persons must be full participants in national development processes and share in the benefits of development,

Emphasizing the particular risks faced by older persons of neglect, physical and psychological abuse and violence, including in emergency situations,

Recognizing that population ageing is among the contributing factors to the rising incidence and prevalence of non-communicable diseases,

Recognizing also the vulnerability of older women to disability owing, inter alia, to gender differences in life expectancy and disease susceptibility and gender inequalities over the life course, and calling for the elimination of gender- and age-based social and economic inequalities in the provision of health-care services,

1. *Expresses concern* that when ageing has not received adequate attention it has led to older persons being overlooked by and omitted from national development plans, poverty-reduction strategies and national employment priorities;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to mainstream the rights and concerns of older persons into their policy agendas in order to adequately address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make older persons vulnerable to poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters, violence, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to narrow gaps between policy and practice in the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[60] and to consider the elaboration of national implementation strategies, which include efforts to enhance national capacity-building on ageing, inter alia, by building institutional infrastructures, investing in human resources and mobilizing financial resources;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to participate effectively in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action through, inter alia, improving data collection and sharing ideas, information and good practices;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to set time-bound benchmarks for action at the national level based on the shortcomings and priorities identified at the national and regional levels of review and appraisal, in order to enhance implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

6. *Recognizes* that ageism is a widely prevalent and prejudicial attitude that may rest on the assumption that neglect of and discrimination against older persons is acceptable and that ageism is the common source of, the justification for and the driving force behind age discrimination;

7. *Encourages* Member States to promote social integration and the realization of all human rights for older persons and to prevent age discrimination;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt appropriate measures, including, if necessary, legislative measures at the national level to promote and protect the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and to promote their full social, economic, cultural and political participation;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their national strategies, inter alia, policy implementation approaches, such as empowerment and participation, gender equality, awareness-raising and

capacity development, and such essential policy implementation tools as evidence-based policymaking, mainstreaming, participatory approaches and indicators;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen efforts to develop their national capacity to set priorities and address the national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal exercise, bearing in mind the specific needs of older persons in natural disasters and emergencies, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to establish or strengthen strategic approaches and policy options in relation to the physical and mental health of older persons in the light of new and emerging disease patterns, notably non-communicable diseases, and increased life expectancy, with particular attention to addressing health needs across a care continuum, including prevention, detection and diagnosis, management and rehabilitation, treatment and palliative care, with the aim of achieving comprehensive health-care coverage for older persons;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their efforts to promote the participation of older persons in the decision-making process affecting their lives and ageing with dignity;

13. *Recognizes* the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for sustainable social development, and encourages Member States to reinforce the intergenerational transmission of knowledge and positive values, including by acknowledging the instructive role of grandparents;

14. *Encourages* Member States to provide services and support to older persons, including grandparents, who have assumed responsibility for children who were abandoned or whose parents are deceased, have migrated or are otherwise unable to care for their dependants;

15. *Also encourages* Member States to support the national and international research community in developing studies on the impact of the Madrid Plan of Action on older persons and national social policies;

16. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other regional and subregional mechanisms, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts and to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate, practical and specific information and analysis on ageing, gender and disability, such as for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation;

17. *Invites* Member States to establish and/or strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations and organizations of older persons in order to improve their national capacity for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring in the area of ageing;

18. *Stresses* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level guided by each country's needs in order to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and in this connection encourages Member States to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in order to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

19. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons, including to build capacity on ageing through stronger partnerships with civil society, such as organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations and community- and faith-based organizations, and with the private sector;

20. *Invites* Member States and all other major national and international stakeholders to continue their cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as the United Nations global focal point on ageing, in further implementing the Madrid Plan of Action;

21. *Acknowledges* the essential contributions of the United Nations regional commissions to the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including the organization of regional review and appraisal meetings and the preparation of their outcome documents, and calls upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the regional commissions, including their focal points on ageing, to enable them to continue their regional implementation activities;

22. *Invites* all relevant United Nations entities that can contribute to advancing the situation of older persons to, within their respective mandates, give greater priority to addressing the needs and concerns of older persons, while maximizing synergies;

23. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons, including the issues of poverty eradication, social integration, non-discrimination and empowerment, be taken into account in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and be given due consideration in the elaboration of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and other relevant stakeholders on:

(*a*) A possible theme or themes for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, to be held in 2017;

(*b*) How the review and appraisal process could better contribute to advancing the social integration and broad-based participation of older persons in development;

(*c*) How the mainstreaming of issues of ageing and older persons into the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council could be achieved;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-third session, in 2015, a report on the modalities of the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/8. Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009, 66/126 of 19 December 2011, 67/142 of 20 December 2012 and 68/136 of 18 December 2013 concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recognizing also that the follow-up to the International Year is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recognizing further that the family, as the natural and fundamental group unit of society, has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Stressing the importance of creating a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle of shared parental responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child,

Convinced that equality between men and women, women's equal participation in employment and shared parental responsibility are essential elements of policy on the family,

Recognizing that the overall objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes continue to guide national and international efforts to improve family well-being worldwide and address emerging issues that impact the family,

Noting the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

Recognizing that the family can contribute to eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

Noting that single-headed households, child-headed households, intergenerational and intragenerational households are particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion,

Acknowledging that the family plays a key role in social development and as such should be strengthened, with attention to the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of its members,

Noting the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, particularly in the areas of research and information, including the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data,

Emphasizing that it is necessary to increase coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues in order to contribute fully to the effective implementation of the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, policy evaluation, in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

Recalling that the twentieth anniversary of the International Year will be observed during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014[64] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recalls its invitation* to all States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be taken to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

3. *Encourages* Governments to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

4. *Urges* Member States to give due consideration to advancing family policy development in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Invites* Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system as well as other relevant stakeholders to take into account the role of the family as a contributor to sustainable development and the need to strengthen family policy development in their ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, the Millennium Development Goals and future United Nations development goals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to take into consideration the panel discussion held in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year at the fifty-second session of the Commission for Social Development in order to guide its future deliberations on family issues, with the aim of establishing appropriate follow-up processes to guide national policy development;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen or, if necessary, establish relevant national agencies or governmental bodies responsible for the implementation and monitoring of family policies and to research the impact of social policies on the family and its members;

8. *Further encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to develop appropriate policies to address family poverty, social exclusion, work-family balance and intergenerational solidarity and to share good practices in those areas;

[64] A/69/61-E/2014/4.

9. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations and regional entities, civil society organizations, the private sector and academic institutions to promote and advance family empowerment through appropriate family-centred policies and programmes;

10. *Encourages* Member States to adopt effective means to reduce family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transfer of poverty through family-centred benefits and social protection measures, such as old-age pensions, cash transfers, housing assistance, child benefits and tax breaks;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to promote family policies in support of work-family balance and to strengthen flexible provisions for parental leave, extend flexible working arrangements for employees with family responsibilities, including flexible part-time job opportunities and arrangements, promote gender equality and empowerment of women, including by eliminating workplace discrimination against women and men with family responsibilities, and enhance paternal involvement and shouldering of responsibilities and support a wide range of quality childcare arrangements, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to invest in intergenerational programmes for helping families in their caregiving responsibilities, including care for family members of all ages, and facilitating intergenerational exchanges and support through, inter alia, the provision of social protection schemes, including pensions, and investment in cross-generational facilities, volunteering programmes aimed at youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, mentoring and job-sharing programmes;

13. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement policies and national strategies to prevent violence within the family as a whole, including child abuse, elder abuse and domestic violence, and thereby enhance the well-being of all of its members;

14. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, and invites relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research and academic institutions, to work closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in a coordinated manner on family-related issues;

15. *Encourages* Member States to consider establishing partnerships with civil society organizations, the private sector and academic institutions, as appropriate, in support of family-oriented policy and programme design;

16. *Encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to continue research activities and provide assistance to countries, upon their request;

17. *Encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, within existing resources, to continue to cooperate with Governments, the United Nations system and civil society in strengthening national capacities through the implementation of the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes;

18. *Invites* Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, civil society organizations and academic institutions to continue providing information on their activities in support of the objectives of the International Year and its follow-up processes and to share good practices and data on family policy development to be included in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General.

23rd plenary meeting
12 June 2014

2014/9. Report of the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012, both on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the category of least developed countries, and

resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, by which the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[65]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 68/18 of 4 December 2013, by which the Assembly took note of the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu be graduated from the least developed country category,

Recalling further that graduation becomes effective three years after the date on which the General Assembly takes note of the recommendation of the Committee and that, during the three-year period, the country remains on the list of least developed countries and maintains the advantages associated with membership on that list,

Reiterating its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed,

Recalling its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007 and 2013/20 of 24 July 2013,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining stability in the criteria and in the application of the established procedures for inclusion in and graduation from the least developed country category so as to ensure the credibility of the process and, consequently, of the category of least developed countries, while giving due consideration to the specific challenges and vulnerabilities and the development needs of countries potentially graduating or being considered for graduation from the least developed country category,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixteenth session;[66]

2. *Notes* the work done by the Committee on global governance and global rules for development in the post-2015 era, in accordance with the theme of the annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council in 2014, on the role of country groupings for development cooperation, on the monitoring of countries graduating and graduated from the least developed country category and on the review and refining of the criteria for classifying countries as least developed in preparation for the triennial review of the least developed country category in 2015;

3. *Requests* the Committee, at its seventeenth session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the programme of work of the Council and the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2015;

4. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly to take note of the endorsement by the Council of the recommendation of the Committee that Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu be graduated from the least developed country category;

5. *Requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating and graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 67/221;

6. *Reiterates* the invitation by the General Assembly for Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu to prepare their national transition strategy with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with their bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners and to report annually to the Committee on the preparation of that strategy;

7. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contributions made by the Committee to various aspects of the programme of work of the Council, reiterates its invitation for increased interactions between the Council and the Committee, and encourages the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue this practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20 of 27 July 2011, within existing resources and as appropriate.

24th plenary meeting
13 June 2014

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[65] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chaps. I and II.

[66] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 13* (E/2014/33).

2014/10. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2013/12 of 22 July 2013 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 68/271 of 13 May 2014 on the scope and modalities of the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases to be held on 10 and 11 July 2014,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the Task Force,[67]

Acknowledging that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, which are linked to four main risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, an unhealthy diet and lack of physical activity, as well as the global burden of mental health issues constitute major challenges for the economic and social development of many Member States and may lead to increasing inequalities within and between countries and populations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the World Health Organization formal meeting of Member States to complete the work on the terms of reference for the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,[68] and the recommendation of the World Health Assembly to submit the proposed terms of reference to the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Endorses* the terms of reference for the Task Force, including a division of tasks and responsibilities for United Nations funds, programmes and agencies and other international organizations, as contained in the appendix to the above-mentioned report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization;[67]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2015 session on the implementation of its resolution 2013/12, and in this regard decides that, under the agenda item entitled "Coordination, programme and other questions", the title of the sub-item "Tobacco or health" shall be revised to read "Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases".

24th plenary meeting
13 June 2014

2014/11. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit, held in New York from 14 to 16 September 2005, and its outcome document,[69]

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, held in New York from 24 to 30 June 2009, and its outcome document,[70]

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, and its outcome document,[71] and the special event to follow up

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[67] E/2014/55.

[68] Ibid., annex.

[69] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[70] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex.

[71] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, convened by the President of the Assembly on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[72]

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document,[73]

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 68/1 of 20 September 2013 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, 68/204 of 20 December 2013 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and 65/146 of 20 December 2010 on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 on a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up and 2013/44 of 26 July 2013 on the follow-up to the International Conference, and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council,

Taking note of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 April 2014,[74]

Taking note also of the note by the Secretary-General on coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda,[75]

Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[76] in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, and recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming also that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty,

Acknowledging the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on development, recognizing evidence of an uneven and fragile recovery, expressing its appreciation for the efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and sustain recovery, and acknowledging also that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[76] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[77] and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up process and the need to maintain that role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up to and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

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[72] General Assembly resolution 68/6.

[73] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[74] A/69/83-E/2014/71.

[75] E/2014/53.

[76] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[77] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

3. *Welcomes* the decision made by the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/204 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, to convene a third international conference on financing for development;

4. *Also welcomes* the conclusion of the consultations on the modalities for the third International Conference on Financing for Development;

5. *Reiterates* that the Economic and Social Council should continue to strengthen its role in promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and as a forum for multi-stakeholder involvement;

6. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the ongoing efforts, in accordance with resolution 68/1 and the annex thereto, to strengthen the Council within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and to ensure its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

7. *Looks forward* to the reports of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, as mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[73] as well as the synthesis report of the Secretary-General, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/6 of 9 October 2013, which are to serve as important inputs to the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, the outcome of which should constitute an important contribution to and support the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for effective coordination between the preparatory process for the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the preparations for the summit to be held in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, in order to promote coherence and to minimize duplication of effort;

9. *Encourages* the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to continue providing effective secretariat support to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and to the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, in order to ensure a coherent and integrated approach with other related processes;

10. *Emphasizes* that the financing for development follow-up process should constitute a continuum of events, each contributing to and feeding into the next, ensuring the holistic nature of the process and making better and more effective use of existing mechanisms and resources;

11. *Welcomes* the substantive discussions at the previous High-level Dialogues on Financing for Development of the General Assembly and the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and emphasizes that those discussions are an integral and mutually reinforcing part of the financing for development follow-up process, including the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development;

12. *Stresses* the need to further improve the dialogue between Member States and representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development during the special high-level meeting of the Council, as part of a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue;

13. *Welcomes* the increased interaction and coordination at the staff level with the institutions involved prior to the special high-level meeting of the Council;

14. *Recognizes* the efforts of the President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with Member States, to continue to work with the appropriate representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improve the agenda and the format of the special high-level meeting of the Council, considering innovative approaches that are conducive, inter alia, to the high-level participation of those institutions;

15. *Requests* the President of the Council, in close consultation with Member States, to continue close cooperation and dialogue with the relevant organizations and stakeholders on all the elements of the preparations for the special high-level meeting of the Council, in particular the date and agenda of the meeting of the following year, in order to seek a more interactive, dynamic and substantive discussion on key issues related to the financing for development framework;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken to give more prominence to the consideration of the agenda item on financing for development during the annual substantive session of the Council, including its coordination and management meetings, and stresses the need to continue to improve those modalities;

17. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to consider organizing seminars, panel discussions and briefings as part of the preparations for and contribution to the above-mentioned events in order to raise visibility, attract interest and participation and promote substantive discussions on a continuing basis;

18. *Notes* the ongoing discussions on innovative mechanisms of financing for development, while reiterating that such voluntary mechanisms should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of further improving cooperation between the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration, based on a clear understanding of and respect for their respective mandates and governance structures;

20. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the invitation by the Chairman of the joint Development Committee of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to the President of the Council to participate in the meeting of the Committee, and notes that the participation of the President of the Council in meetings of the intergovernmental bodies of the international organizations, as appropriate, can contribute to the financing for development follow-up process;

21. *Encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, especially the Financing for Development Office, to maintain regular interaction at the staff level with the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the interest of greater coherence, coordination and cooperation, each acting in accordance with its respective mandates and governance structures;

22. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up, including the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development.

25th plenary meeting
13 June 2014

2014/12. Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/69 of 11 November 2004 and 2013/24 of 24 July 2013,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013,

Recognizing the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations concerned, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,[78]

[78] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 64.

Recalling the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[79] and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development[80] to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

Recalling also its decision to hold, on an annual basis, a special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including, as appropriate, its contribution to mobilizing domestic financial resources for development and the institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation,

Recognizing that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

Recognizing also the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the activities developing and launched within concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing ongoing efforts to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its sixteenth session,[81]

Welcoming the discussion in the Council on 5 June 2014 on international cooperation in tax matters[82] and its contribution to promoting the work of the Committee of Experts,

Noting the workshop on protecting the tax base of developing countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 June 2014,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its ninth session,[83]

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

2. *Notes* the decision of the Committee, at its ninth session, to set up six subcommittees on substantial matters, namely article 9 (associated enterprises); transfer pricing; tax treatment of services; exchange of information; base erosion and profit-shifting issues for developing countries; extractive industries taxation issues for developing countries; and negotiation of tax treaties — practical manual, as well as an advisory group on capacity development;

3. *Acknowledges* the need for enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

4. *Decides* to continue, including at its 2015 special meeting to consider international cooperation in tax matters, consultations on options with regard to the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, taking into account the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters, including on the issue of the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council;

5. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with relevant regional and subregional bodies;

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[79] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex, para. 16.

[80] General Assembly resolution 63/303, annex, para. 56 (*c*).

[81] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 13* (E/2014/33).

[82] See E/2014/SR.20 and 21.

[83] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 25* (E/2013/45).

6. *Encourages* the President of the Economic and Social Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the annual special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its special meeting to consider international cooperation in tax matters, a report, within existing resources and reflecting the views of Member States, on options for further strengthening the work and operational capacity of the Committee, with an emphasis on better integrating its work into the programme of work of the Council following its reform and effectively contributing to the financing for development follow-up process and to the post-2015 development agenda;

8. *Recognizes* the progress made by the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in developing, within its mandate, a capacity development programme in international tax cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ministries of finance and the national tax authorities in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems, which support the desired levels of public and private investment, and to combat tax evasion, and requests the Office, in partnership with other stakeholders, to continue its work in this area and to further develop its activities within existing resources and mandates;

9. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

10. *Reiterates*, in this regard, its appeal to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters, established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

25th plenary meeting
13 June 2014

2014/13. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect those principles,

Recalling its decision 2014/211 of 23 April 2014, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2014 session would be "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness" and that it would convene two panels, on the topics "Effective humanitarian assistance" and "Serving the needs of people in complex emergencies",

Expressing deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States and to the United Nations humanitarian response capacity posed by the consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, by the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis and by the regional food crises and continuing food insecurity, and the potential of those challenges to increase the need for resources for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian assistance, including in developing countries,

Expressing grave concern at the increase in the number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, including those associated with natural hazards and complex emergencies, at the increased impact of natural disasters and at the frequently protracted displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies, recognizing the need for burden sharing in this regard, and noting with appreciation efforts at the national and international levels that promote national capacity- building to address complex challenges in this regard,

Condemning the increasing number of attacks and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, facilities, assets and supplies, including medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in

medical duties, transports and facilities, and expressing deep concern about the negative implications of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Noting with grave concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in many emergency situations,

Reiterating the need to mainstream a gender perspective into humanitarian assistance in a comprehensive and consistent manner,

Emphasizing that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national, and regional levels is critical to reducing the impact of disasters, including by saving lives, reducing suffering, mitigating damage to property and providing a more predictable and effective delivery of assistance and relief, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience is a long-term development process, stressing the need for continued investment in preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response capacity,

Emphasizing also the importance of improving information-sharing among Member States and the United Nations system and, where appropriate, with relevant humanitarian and development organizations, about risks that can lead to humanitarian crises, and of investing in building capacity, in particular for developing countries, to analyse, manage and reduce such risks and vulnerabilities to hazards, as well as, where appropriate, to improve risk analysis and its use in planning,

Recognizing the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be accompanied by development measures as a step towards the sustainable development of affected States, and in this regard highlighting the importance of closer cooperation between national stakeholders, including the private sector, as appropriate, and humanitarian and development actors,

Noting the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region, upon the request of the affected State,

Recognizing that volunteerism can make an important contribution to community and nationally led efforts at all stages of humanitarian action,

Noting the importance of identifying best practices and opportunities to enhance the effective interaction and coordination between the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, donors, affected Governments, civil society, the private sector and other relevant actors and to make the best use of their expertise, available capacities, comparative advantages and resources with the overall aim of providing effective humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations system and its partners to improve and strengthen the coordination and accountability of humanitarian assistance and leadership within the United Nations humanitarian response system in support of national efforts, and noting the efforts made by the United Nations and its partners, including through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, in which the Assembly stated that the Council and the Assembly, especially its Second and Third Committees, need to consider and take steps towards the rationalization of their agendas, with a view to eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[84]

2. *Requests* Member States, relevant organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects and stages of humanitarian response address the specific needs, challenges and coping capacities of women, girls, men and boys, on an equal basis, taking into consideration age and disability, including through the improved collection, analysis, reporting and use of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, taking into account, inter alia, the

[84] A/69/80-E/2014/68.

information provided by States, and emphasizes the importance of the full participation of women in decision-making processes related to humanitarian response;

3. *Encourages* Member States, with the support of relevant organizations, as appropriate, to strengthen leadership and commitment to preventing and mitigating humanitarian crises, including through integrating risk management into national development plans, and in this regard encourages humanitarian and development organizations, in cooperation with Governments, to continue to strengthen efforts to address the underlying risks and vulnerabilities, including through considering risk management and resilience strategies;

4. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should continue to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, as well as by strengthening their capacity to build resilience, mitigate disaster risks and prepare for and respond to disasters, and also encourages Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations, together with development organizations, to continue to support national leadership in building in-country preparedness capacity, including under the Common Framework for Capacity Development for Emergency Preparedness of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the United Nations Development Group and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

6. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to continue to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, especially for those countries that are particularly vulnerable;

7. *Urges* States to assess their progress in strengthening preparedness levels for humanitarian response, with a view to increasing efforts to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[85] in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to give increased priority to and mainstream disaster risk reduction, including preparedness, in particular through supporting national and local efforts in that regard;

8. *Encourages* States, the United Nations system and all stakeholders to continue to engage in the consultations on the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action, culminating at the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015;

9. *Welcomes* the growing number of initiatives undertaken at the regional and national levels to promote the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance, encourages Member States and, where applicable, regional organizations to take further steps to review and strengthen operational and legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, the Guidelines, and welcomes the valuable support that national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies are providing to their Governments in this area, in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and other partners;

10. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and

[85] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

delivering emergency humanitarian assistance in ways that are supportive of early recovery as well as sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts;

11. *Also encourages* efforts to provide safe and enabling learning environments and quality education in humanitarian emergencies, in particular for the well-being of all girls and boys, to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development;

12. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination and accountability of humanitarian assistance, urges relevant United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as other humanitarian and relevant development actors, including civil society, to continue to work with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance, and encourages Member States to improve their cooperation with the Office;

13. *Also requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to improve dialogue with Member States on the relevant processes, activities and deliberations of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

14. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

15. *Requests* the United Nations system and other relevant actors to continue to improve and strengthen humanitarian coordination mechanisms, notably at the field level, including the existing cluster coordination mechanism, and by improving partnership and coordination with national and local authorities, including the use of national/local coordination mechanisms, where possible;

16. *Welcomes* the continued efforts to strengthen the humanitarian response capacity in order to provide a timely, predictable, coordinated and accountable response to humanitarian needs, and requests the Secretary-General to continue efforts in that regard, in consultation with Member States, including by strengthening support to and improving the identification, selection and training of United Nations resident/humanitarian coordinators;

17. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to identify solutions to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality and to recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and in this regard encourages the United Nations Development Group to strengthen the resident coordinator system, on which the humanitarian coordinator system is based, in order to ensure full implementation of the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system;

18. *Also requests* the United Nations to continue to develop specialist technical expertise and capacity to fill gaps in critical humanitarian programming and to procure emergency relief material rapidly and cost-effectively, and locally when appropriate, in order to support Governments and United Nations country teams in the coordination and provision of international humanitarian assistance;

19. *Recognizes* the benefits of the effectiveness of the humanitarian response, including by engaging and coordinating with relevant humanitarian actors, and welcomes in this regard the ongoing efforts by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to build partnerships with regional organizations and the private sector, encourages Member States and the United Nations system to continue to strengthen partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels in support of national efforts, which can cooperate effectively to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need and ensure that their collaborative efforts adhere to the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence, and also encourages the United Nations system to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

20. *Notes* the increasing challenges facing both Member States, in particular developing countries, and the international humanitarian response system in responding effectively to all humanitarian emergencies, in particular the underfunded and forgotten emergencies, and in this regard stresses the need to enhance existing partnerships and

build new ones, strengthen financing mechanisms, broaden the donor base and engage other partners to ensure adequate resources for the provision of humanitarian assistance;

21. *Expresses concern* at the challenges related to, inter alia, safe access to and use of food and shelter, water and sanitation, health care, fuel, firewood and alternative energy and telecommunications in humanitarian emergencies, and notes with appreciation initiatives at the national and international levels that promote effective cooperation in that regard;

22. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to assess and improve, together with other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, how innovation can be more systematically promoted through increasing investment in research and development leading to innovation, identified and integrated into humanitarian action in a sustainable manner, and promote the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on innovative tools, processes and evaluations, including those from recent large-scale natural disasters, that could improve the effectiveness and quality of humanitarian response, and in this regard encourages all relevant stakeholders to support the efforts of Member States, in particular developing countries, to strengthen their capacities, including through access to information and communication technologies;

23. *Requests* the United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of and make further progress in respect of strategic planning and common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by those organizations;

24. *Encourages* Member States to improve data collection and analysis and to facilitate the exchange of information with humanitarian organizations of the United Nations, in order to support preparedness efforts and to improve the effectiveness of needs-based humanitarian response, and encourages the United Nations system, as appropriate, and other relevant actors to continue to assist developing countries in their efforts to build local and national capacities for data collection and analysis;

25. *Recognizes* that accountability is an integral part of effective humanitarian assistance, and emphasizes the need to enhance the accountability of humanitarian actors at all stages of humanitarian assistance;

26. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming and consulting with the affected populations so that their needs are appropriately addressed;

27. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as well as the principle of independence, as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

28. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

29. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

30. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[86] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in

[86] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

31. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, including food, shelter, health, clean water, education and protection, are addressed as components of humanitarian response, including through providing timely and adequate resources with the aim of ensuring the immediate restoration of safe conditions of life, alleviating the immediate effects of humanitarian emergencies and contributing towards long-term recovery and reconstruction, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles;

32. *Recognizes* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[87] as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, encourages Member States and humanitarian agencies to continue to work together, in collaboration with host communities, in endeavours to provide a more predictable response to the needs of internally displaced persons, and in this regard calls for continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building efforts of States;

33. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, including medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, premises, facilities, equipment, transports and supplies operating within their borders, and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and relevant authorities of the affected State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed against humanitarian personnel on their territory or in other territories under their effective control do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and in accordance with obligations under international law;

34. *Also urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services for victims of such violence, and also calls for a more effective response in that regard;

35. *Encourages* the United Nations and other relevant humanitarian actors to include as part of their risk management strategy the building of good relations and trust with national and local governments and to promote acceptance by local communities, and all relevant actors, in order to enable humanitarian assistance to be provided in accordance with humanitarian principles;

36. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance, and, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

37. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make new contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their existing contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds such as the country-based pooled funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to the Principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship,[88] reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way which is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development, recognizes the need for more diversified funding bases, and encourages the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to consider making further use of multi-year consolidated appeals, as appropriate;

38. *Recognizes* that building preparedness is a long-term investment that will contribute to the achievement of humanitarian and development objectives, including a reduction in the need for humanitarian response, and

[87] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

[88] A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

therefore further encourages Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant actors to provide effective, predictable, flexible and adequate funding for preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, including from humanitarian and development budgets, and stresses that international preparedness efforts reinforce and support national and local response capacities and institutions;

39. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to hold the first World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2016, aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in the humanitarian field to improve the coordination, capacity and effectiveness of humanitarian response, and requests the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure an inclusive, consultative and transparent preparatory process;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

29th plenary meeting
25 June 2014

2014/14. Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 67/226 of 21 December 2012 and 68/229 of 20 December 2013 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/5 of 12 July 2013, in which key system-wide policy orientations were established for development cooperation at both the Headquarters and the country levels,

Reaffirming the importance of the timely and full implementation of the system-wide policy orientations established in General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Recalling the critical role of the Council in providing coordination, monitoring and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented in a full and timely manner on a system-wide basis in accordance with the present resolution and General Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 65/285 of 29 June 2011, 67/226 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013,

Reaffirming that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of programme countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities are carried out for the benefit of programme countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Noting the changes to its cycle,

Recognizing the importance and catalytic role of predictable official development assistance for international development, noting that global official development assistance increased steadily from 1997 to 2010 and that official development assistance increased in 2013, and noting with concern that official development assistance declined in 2011 and 2012,

Introduction

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[89]

[89] A/69/63-E/2014/10.

2. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and all relevant entities, to establish a comprehensive and coherent monitoring and reporting framework for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

3. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to make every effort to continue to improve monitoring and data collection methods with a view to contributing towards further enhancement of the analytical quality of the report of the Secretary-General on operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the United Nations development system to provide quality inputs and appropriate updates to the report of the Secretary-General with a view to continuing to improve high-quality analytical reporting on the operational activities for development, while stressing the need to minimize transaction costs associated with reporting;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to further improve the analytical and evidence-based quality of the report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including by addressing challenges and presenting options for enhancing the implementation of system-wide mandates of the review;

6. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Development Group and the High-level Committee on Management fully align their efforts to monitor implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and align their work in the area of operational activities for development with the review;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations funds and programmes that have not already done so to consolidate their annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review within their reporting on the implementation of their strategic plans;

8. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to improve the quality of their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Reiterates its encouragement* to entities of the United Nations development system with operational activities for development that have not done so to fully align their strategic plans and their strategic planning and budgeting cycles with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, taking into account their respective mandates;

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

10. *Reiterates* that core resources, because of their untied nature, continue to be the bedrock of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and in this regard recognizes the need for organizations to address, on a continuous basis, the imbalance between core and non-core resources and to report to the Council in 2015, as part of their regular reporting, on the measures taken to address this imbalance;

11. *Notes* that the majority of the increase in funding for the United Nations development system between 1997 and 2012 was in the form of non-core resources, resulting in an imbalance between core and non-core resources, and notes with concern that the percentage of core resources in the overall funding for operational activities has declined, representing only 28 per cent in 2012;

12. *Also notes* that non-core resources represent an important contribution to the overall resource base of the United Nations development system and complement core resources in supporting operational activities for development, thus contributing to an increase in total resources, while noting the need to make non-core resources more flexible and better aligned with strategic plans and national priorities and recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources;

13. *Recognizes* that non-core resources pose challenges, in particular restricted earmarked funding such as single-donor project-specific funding, by potentially increasing transaction costs, fragmentation, competition and overlap among entities and providing disincentives for pursuing an Organization-wide focus, strategic positioning and coherence and may also potentially distort programme priorities regulated by intergovernmental bodies and processes;

14. *Expresses its regret* that the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 with respect to taking concrete measures to broaden the donor base was not fulfilled, and requests the United Nations funds and programmes and encourages specialized agencies that have not done so to report to their governing bodies at a 2014

session on concrete measures taken to broaden the donor base and increase the number of countries and other partners making contributions to the United Nations development system in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors;

15. *Also expresses its regret* that the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 with respect to the critical mass of core resources was not fulfilled, and reiterates the request to the United Nations funds and programmes to define common principles for the concept of critical mass of core resources, which may include the level of resources adequate to respond to the needs of the programme countries and to produce the results expected in strategic plans, including administrative, management and programme costs, in consultation with Member States, and to present specific proposals in 2014 with a view to a decision in 2014;

16. *Stresses* the need to avoid the use of core/regular resources to subsidize non-core/extrabudgetary financed activities, reaffirms that the guiding principle governing the financing of all non-programme costs should be based on full cost recovery, proportionally, from core and non-core funding sources, and in this regard notes the timelines agreed by the executive boards of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for an independent and external assessment to be performed in 2016 of the consistency and alignment of the new cost recovery methodology with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

17. *Recalls* the request contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to organize structured dialogues with Member States during 2014 on how to finance the development results agreed in the new strategic planning cycle of the respective entities, with a view to making non-core resources more predictable and less restricted/earmarked, broadening the donor base and improving the adequacy and predictability of resource flows;

18. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to ensure that available and projected core and non-core resources are consolidated within an integrated budgetary framework, based on the priorities of their respective strategic plans, and encourages all agencies that have not already done so to develop such integrated frameworks in their next budget cycle;

Contribution of the operational activities of the United Nations to national capacity development and development effectiveness

19. *Reaffirms* the request by the General Assembly to the United Nations development system to develop, for the consideration of Member States, a common approach for measuring progress in capacity development, including measures to ensure sustainability, as well as to develop specific frameworks aimed at enabling programme countries, upon their request, to design, monitor and evaluate results in the development of their capacity to achieve national development goals and strategies, and invites the Secretary-General to provide, in his 2015 annual report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, comprehensive and evidence-based updates on measures taken in this regard;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his regular report to the Council in 2015, in consultation with Member States, information on steps taken by entities of the United Nations development system to strengthen and use national capacities and to make proposals to address any obstacles;

21. *Requests* the funds and programmes of the United Nations development system, and invites specialized agencies, to consider the findings and observations related to national capacity gaps repeatedly highlighted by programme countries to be addressed through the work of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including through the strengthening and use of national capacities, and to report to their governing bodies in 2015 with recommendations for implementation in this regard;

Poverty eradication

22. *Welcomes* the integration of poverty eradication, as the overarching priority, into the strategic plans of some United Nations system organizations, in accordance with their mandates;

23. *Reaffirms* the call by the General Assembly, contained in its resolution 67/226, for the organizations of the United Nations development system to assign the highest priority to the eradication of poverty, and in this regard

requests the United Nations funds and programmes to include in their regular reporting to the Council information on steps taken, in accordance with their mandates, on the scaling up of efforts to address the root causes of extreme poverty and hunger, sharing of good practices, lessons learned, strategies, programmes and policies, inter alia, capacity-building, employment generation, education, vocational training, rural development and the mobilization of resources, which aim at achieving poverty eradication and promoting the active participation of those living in poverty in the design and implementation of such programmes and policies;

South-South cooperation

24. *Recalls* the requests contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 on strengthening South-South cooperation, in this regard notes the progress made by some entities of the United Nations development system in mainstreaming South-South and triangular cooperation into their key policies, strategic frameworks, operational activities and budgets, and welcomes decision 18/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation,[90] which contains, inter alia, measures to strengthen South-South and triangular cooperation, including through improved allocation of resources across the United Nations development system, including the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, to present, as part of his annual report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2015, recommendations based on a thorough analysis of obstacles to and incentives for the scaling up of United Nations support for South-South cooperation, including lessons learned from the implementation of successful South-South cooperation projects and programmes;

26. *Decides* that the President of the Council will include in its agenda for the operational activities segment of 2015 an interactive segment with relevant United Nations stakeholders and external stakeholders on lessons learned from the implementation of South-South cooperation projects and programmes and the potential benefits for the United Nations development system and participating countries;

27. *Reaffirms* the call in paragraph 77 of General Assembly resolution 67/226 for all countries in a position to do so, as well as other stakeholders, to increase their support for South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, especially by providing technical assistance and mobilizing financial resources on a sustainable basis, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes to clarify for Member States, as part of their regular briefings, the role of all stakeholders and the action taken so far by such entities in this regard;

28. *Recalls* the request contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 to the heads of specialized agencies, the United Nations funds and programmes and regional commissions to pay special attention to the implementation of South-South cooperation projects, including those managed or supported by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and requests the Secretary-General, as part of his regular reporting to the Council, to provide an update on progress in this regard;

Transition from relief to development

29. *Reaffirms* the request contained in General Assembly resolution 67/226 to the United Nations development system to accelerate progress in deepening coordination between Secretariat entities and members of the United Nations development system, inter alia, through the simplification and harmonization of programming instruments and processes and business practices, with a view to providing effective, efficient and responsive support to national efforts in countries in transition from relief to development, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his regular reporting to the Council comprehensive and evidence-based updates on progress in this regard;

Gender equality and women's empowerment

30. *Welcomes* efforts made by entities of the United Nations development system to implement the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and requests those entities of the United Nations development system that have not already done so to accelerate efforts to implement the Action Plan with a view to ensuring that all relevant entities meet its performance standards by 2017;

[90] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/69/39), chap. I.

Resident coordinator system

31. *Notes with appreciation* progress achieved in implementing the cost-sharing agreement for the resident coordinator system, notes the funding gap expected for the resident coordinator system for 2014 and 2015, in this regard requests entities of the United Nations development system that have not already done so to take appropriate actions to implement the agreement, subject to the approval of their governing bodies and without impacting programme delivery, including by paying their contribution in full, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his regular reporting to the Council updates on agency-specific progress in this regard;

"Delivering as one"

32. *Welcomes* the finalization of the standard operating procedures for countries adopting "Delivering as one" on a voluntary basis, and in this regard requests the United Nations funds and programmes, and strongly encourages the specialized agencies, to take appropriate actions to fully and coherently implement the standard operating procedures, including the United Nations Development Group Plan of Action for Headquarters, and to report annually on progress in this regard at the annual meeting of their respective governing bodies;

33. *Requests* the United Nations development system to provide an update to Member States on the process for review and approval of common country programme documents at the operational activities segment of the substantive session of 2015 of the Council;

34. *Recognizes* that pooled funding mechanisms are important tools in advancing "Delivering as one" in countries wishing to adopt this approach, and encourages donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to prioritize the use of such mechanisms in order to maximize the impact of the "Delivering as one" reforms in those countries;

Simplification and harmonization of business practices

35. *Requests* the United Nations funds and programmes to present the comprehensive joint action plans for the simplification and harmonization of business practices to their respective executive boards, and invites the United Nations funds and programmes to undertake a thorough review of progress in the simplification and harmonization of business practices;

36. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds and programmes to present an update, in 2014, on progress towards a proposal on the common definition of operating costs and a common and standardized system of cost control, paying due attention to their different business models, with a view to taking a decision on this issue in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review in 2016;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2015, as part of his regular reporting, on progress in achieving full system-wide interoperability of enterprise resource planning systems in 2016 in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review;

38. *Notes with concern* that plans containing concrete proposals for pilots for common United Nations service centres in consenting programme countries that represent the diversity of United Nations presence in all regions were not presented to the substantive session of 2014 of the Council, as requested in its resolution 2013/5, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure adequate and evidence-based planning and design of common United Nations service centres by including such concrete proposals in plans for review by the Council in 2015;

39. *Notes* that some entities of the United Nations development system are establishing agency-specific service centres, and in this regard calls upon all relevant members of the system to participate in the establishment of the common service centres, with the intent that such centres provide long-term and system-wide cost savings and ensure higher quality, more effective and cost-efficient support services in all programme countries;

Results-based management

40. *Notes with concern* that there was no comprehensive reporting to the Council in 2013, with a view to implementation in 2014, on progress made towards a more robust, coherent and harmonized approach to operational activities for development, focused on results, which would streamline and improve the planning, monitoring, measurement and reporting on system-wide results, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in

consultation with Member States, to update the Council at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2015, as part of his regular reporting;

Evaluation of operational activities for development

41. *Welcomes* the new policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,[91] and notes the decision by the General Assembly contained in its resolution 68/229 to launch two pilot evaluations in the current quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycle;

42. *Calls upon* donor countries and other countries in a position to do so to contribute resources to the implementation of the two pilot independent system-wide evaluations, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council, in 2015, as part of his regular reporting, on progress in this regard;

43. *Calls upon* the members of the United Nations development system to further intensify efforts to assist programme countries in strengthening their national evaluation capacities for the monitoring and evaluation of operational activities for development;

Follow-up

44. *Recognizes* its role in providing guidance to the United Nations development system for the implementation of operational activities for development on a system-wide basis, welcomes the dialogues held at the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2014 regarding the role of the United Nations development system in the changing development landscape and the need to align the United Nations system to address emerging challenges, in this regard decides to convene a transparent and inclusive dialogue involving Member States and all relevant stakeholders on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations development system, taking into account the post-2015 development agenda, including the interlinkages between the alignment of functions, funding practices, governance structures, capacity and impact of the United Nations development system, partnership approaches and organizational arrangements, decides that the Bureau of the Council will provide updates on progress in this regard during the operational activities segment in 2015 and 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to reflect these discussions in his report on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review to the General Assembly for consideration and action by Member States during the 2016 review.

42nd plenary meeting
14 July 2014

2014/15. Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the

[91] See A/68/658-E/2014/7.

identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recognizing also the efforts already made by the Government of Qatar to prepare for the hosting of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Doha, including its generous contribution to support the capacity of the Secretariat to ensure effective preparations for the Thirteenth Congress,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[92] should be held,

Recalling also its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010 and its resolutions 66/179 of 19 December 2011, 67/184 of 20 December 2012 and 68/185 of 18 December 2013 on the follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further, in particular, that in its resolution 68/185 it decided to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015,

Mindful that in its resolution 68/185 it also decided that the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress would be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress[93] and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback,

Mindful also that in its resolution 68/185 it further decided that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress would adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration would contain the major recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops,

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World[94] and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice about their activities aimed at the implementation of the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress, with a view to providing guidance on the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels, and to that end requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to the Congress for its consideration;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[95]

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[92] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

[93] "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation".

[94] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[95] E/CN.15/2014/6.

5. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Thirteenth Congress;[96]

6. *Acknowledges* the relevance of the regional preparatory meetings, which have examined the substantive items of the agenda and the workshop topics of the Thirteenth Congress and made action-oriented recommendations,[97] to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be adopted by the Thirteenth Congress;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to begin, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/185, the preparation of a short and concise draft declaration reflecting the theme of the Thirteenth Congress, at intersessional meetings to be held well in advance of the Congress, taking into account the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings and consultations with relevant organizations and entities;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the workshops to be held during the Thirteenth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;

9. *Reiterates its invitation* to donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops, and encourages States, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops focus on their respective issues and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas, projects and documents related to enhancing bilateral and multilateral efforts in technical assistance activities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make available the resources necessary to ensure the participation of the least developed countries in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice;

11. *Encourages* Governments to make preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to a focused and productive discussion on the topics and to participating actively in the organization and conduct of the workshops, the submission of national position papers on the various substantive items of the agenda and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

12. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest appropriate level, for example by Heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements in the high-level segment on the theme and substantive items of the Congress and to participate actively in its proceedings by sending legal and policy experts with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress;

14. *Also reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Thirteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

15. *Welcomes* the plan for the documentation of the Thirteenth Congress, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[98]

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[96] A/CONF.222/PM.1.

[97] See A/CONF.222/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.222/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.222/RPM.4/1.

[98] E/CN.15/2014/6, sect. II.C.

16. *Also welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of a secretary-general and an executive secretary of the Thirteenth Congress, who will perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice;

18. *Requests* the Commission to give high priority at its twenty-fourth session to considering the declaration of the Thirteenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon, through the Commission, to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/16. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principal purposes of the United Nations, as set out in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[99] and inspired by the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, without distinction of any kind, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights,

Aware that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[100] remain the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners and that they have been of value and influence in the development of correctional laws, policies and practices since their adoption by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 1955,

Mindful that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[101] Member States recognized that an effective, fair, accountable and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime, and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes,

Taking into account the progressive development of international standards pertaining to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, including in international instruments such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[102] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[102] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[103] and the Optional

[99] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[100] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[101] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[102] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[103] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

Protocol thereto,[104] and other relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, namely, the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[105] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[106] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[107] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[108] the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[109] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[110] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[111] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[112] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[113] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)[114] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[115]

Mindful of its resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012 on human rights in the administration of justice, in which it recognized the importance of the principle that persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, and took note of general comment No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[116] as well as Human Rights Council resolution 24/12 of 26 September 2013,[117] in which the Council noted the work of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, reiterating that any changes should not lower any existing standards but should reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps, and requested the Expert Group to report to the Commission on progress in its work,

Recalling also its resolutions 67/188 of 20 December 2012 and 68/190 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners", as well as its resolution 68/156 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment", in particular paragraph 38 thereof,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012 on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United

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[104] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

[105] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/47, annex.

[106] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[107] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[108] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[109] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.

[110] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[111] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[112] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[113] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[114] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[115] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex, including principles on persons who are detained, arrested, suspected of, or charged with a criminal offence punishable by a term of imprisonment or the death penalty.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40), annex VI.B.

[117] Ibid., *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/68/53/Add.1), chap. III.

Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it decided that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress would be devoted to the topic "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders",

1. *Notes with appreciation* the further progress made during the third meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Vienna from 25 to 28 March 2014;[118]

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its financial support for the third meeting of the Expert Group;

3. *Acknowledges* the work done by the Expert Group at its previous meetings, held in Vienna from 31 January to 2 February 2012[119] and in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012;[120]

4. *Also acknowledges* the work accomplished by the Secretariat in preparing the relevant documentation, in particular the working paper for the third meeting,[121] as well as the determined progress achieved at the meetings of the Expert Group in reviewing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;[100]

5. *Expresses appreciation* for the important submissions and suggestions of Member States pursuant to the request to exchange information on best practices and on the revision of the existing Standard Minimum Rules, as reflected in the working paper submitted to the Expert Group at its third meeting;

6. *Reiterates* that any changes to the Standard Minimum Rules should not lower any of the existing standards, but should reflect the recent advances in correctional science and good practices so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners;

7. *Recognizes* the need for the Expert Group to continue to take into account the social, legal and cultural specificities, as well as human rights obligations, of Member States;

8. *Notes* that the revision process should maintain the existing scope of application of the Standard Minimum Rules;

9. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the important contributions received from the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[122] the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as other submissions received for consideration from a number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and invites them in this regard to continue to be actively involved in the Expert Group process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Acknowledges* that the revision of the Standard Minimum Rules is a time-intensive exercise of crucial importance, emphasizes that efforts should be made to finalize the revision process, building on the recommendations made at the three meetings of the Expert Group and the submissions of Member States, for consideration at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha in 2015, and also emphasizes that the concern for a speedy process should not compromise the quality of the outcome;

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[118] See E/CN.15/2014/19 and Corr.1.

[119] See E/CN.15/2012/18.

[120] See E/CN.15/2013/23.

[121] UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2014/CRP.1.

[122] A/68/295.

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Expert Group, authorizing it to continue its work, with the aim of reaching a consensus, and to present a report to the Thirteenth Congress, for the information of the workshop on the role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems, and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session for consideration, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the required services and support are provided;

12. *Invites* the bureau of the third meeting of the Expert Group to continue to be involved in the revision of the rules by preparing, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a revised consolidated working paper, in all official languages of the United Nations, consisting of the draft revised rules, which should reflect the progress achieved so far, including the recommendations made by the Expert Group at its meetings held in Buenos Aires in 2012 and in Vienna in 2014, taking also into account proposals for revision put forward by Member States in relation to the areas and rules identified by the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of its resolution 67/188, for submission to and consideration by the Expert Group at its next meeting;

13. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of South Africa for its intention to host the next meeting of the Expert Group, and welcomes any support, in particular financial support, that other interested countries and organizations may wish to provide;

14. *Invites* Member States to actively participate in the next meeting of the Expert Group and to include in their delegations persons with a variety of expertise from relevant disciplines;

15. *Encourages* Member States to improve conditions in detention, consistent with the principles of the Standard Minimum Rules and all other relevant and applicable international standards and norms, to continue exchanging good practices, such as those regarding conflict resolution in detention facilities, including in the area of technical assistance, to identify challenges faced in implementing the Rules and share their experiences in dealing with those challenges, and to provide relevant information in that regard to their experts participating in the Expert Group;

16. *Also encourages* Member States to promote the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[114] as well as the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty;[111]

17. *Recommends* that Member States continue to endeavour to reduce prison overcrowding and, where appropriate, resort to non-custodial measures as alternatives to pretrial detention, to promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment and to support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);[113]

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, on request, including assistance in crime prevention, criminal justice and law reform, and in the organization of training for law enforcement, crime prevention and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

19. *Reaffirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with the procedures for their effective implementation;[105]

20. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/17. International cooperation in criminal matters

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[123] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[124] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[125] as well as the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols,

Conscious of the need to respect human dignity and to give effect to the rights conferred upon every person involved in criminal proceedings, in accordance with applicable international human rights instruments,

Concerned that transnational organized crime has diversified globally and represents a threat to health and safety and to the sustainable development of Member States,

Convinced that transnational organized crime, including in its new and emerging forms, creates significant challenges for Member States and that effective responses depend on strengthened international cooperation in criminal matters,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthened and collaborative efforts by all Member States to ensure the creation and promotion of strategies and mechanisms in all areas of international cooperation, especially in extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons and the confiscation of proceeds of crime,

Convinced that the establishment of bilateral and multilateral arrangements for mutual assistance in criminal matters can contribute to the development of more effective international cooperation to combat transnational crime,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice provide important tools for the development of international cooperation,

Recalling its resolutions 45/117 of 14 December 1990 on the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and 53/112 of 9 December 1998 on mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/116 of 14 December 1990 on the Model Treaty on Extradition and 52/88 of 12 December 1997 on international cooperation in criminal matters,

Recalling further its resolution 45/118 of 14 December 1990 on the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters,

Recalling the Model Bilateral Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated Proceeds of Crime or Property,[126]

Recalling also the adoption by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders of the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners[127] and the recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners,[128]

Taking into consideration the establishment of regional networks, including those established with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, such as the Central American Network of

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[123] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[124] Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[125] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[126] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/14, annex.

[127] *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.1, annex I.

[128] Ibid., annex II.

Prosecutors against Organized Crime and the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime, whose prime objective is to strengthen regional and international cooperation in criminal matters, facilitating cooperation in ongoing cases and the delivery of related legal and technical assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting international cooperation by facilitating, inter alia, the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

1. *Encourages* Member States to promote and strengthen international cooperation to further develop the capacities of criminal justice systems, including through efforts to modernize and strengthen relevant legislation related to international cooperation in criminal matters, and the use of modern technology to overcome problems that hinder cooperation in a number of areas, such as witness testimony by videoconference, where applicable, and the exchange of digital evidence;

2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[123] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[124] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[125] and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and calls upon Member States, where necessary, to incorporate the provisions of those instruments into their national legislation;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the principle of "extradite or prosecute" contained in bilateral and regional agreements, as well as in the 1988 Convention, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Convention against Corruption and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national laws, to afford one another, where feasible, mutual legal assistance in civil and administrative proceedings in relation to the offences for which cooperation is afforded, including in accordance with article 43, paragraph 1, of the Convention against Corruption;

5. *Invites* Member States to conclude bilateral and regional agreements or arrangements on international cooperation in criminal matters, and in doing so to take into account the relevant provisions under the Convention against Corruption, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and the 1988 Convention;

6. *Encourages* Member States, relevant international organizations and institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to strengthen cooperation and partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which serves as the secretariat to the Convention against Corruption, the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and the 1988 Convention;

7. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to designate central authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance requests in accordance with article 18, paragraph 13, of the Organized Crime Convention, article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention against Corruption and article 7, paragraph 8, of the 1988 Convention;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in order to enhance the capacity of experts and staff of central authorities to effectively and expeditiously deal with mutual legal assistance requests;

9. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its development of technical assistance tools to facilitate international cooperation in criminal matters, and invites Member States in appropriate cases to avail themselves of those tools;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support central authorities in strengthening communication channels and, as appropriate, in exchanging information at both the regional and the international levels, for the purposes of enhancing the effectiveness of cooperation in criminal matters in all its aspects, especially in dealing with requests for mutual legal assistance;

11. *Encourages* Member States to ensure, where possible, that administrative procedures facilitate cooperation in criminal matters relating to the offences falling within the scope of the Organized Crime Convention, the Convention against Corruption, the 1988 Convention and the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, in accordance with national legislation;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to review their national policies, legislation and practices with regard to mutual legal assistance, extradition, confiscation of the proceeds of crime, the transfer of sentenced persons and other forms of international cooperation in criminal matters for the purpose of simplifying and enhancing cooperation among Member States;

13. *Further encourages* Member States to give due consideration to the humanitarian and social dimensions of the transfer of sentenced persons, where legislation provides for such transfer, for the purpose of achieving the greatest possible cooperation in the transfer of foreign prisoners so that they serve the rest of their sentence in their own countries;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination and cooperation with Member States, to collect and disseminate information about the national legal requirements of Member States concerning international cooperation in criminal matters for the purpose of enhancing the knowledge and strengthening the capacity of practitioners so that they can better understand different legal systems and their requirements with regard to international cooperation while avoiding duplication of the work done in the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

15. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support the establishment and functioning of regional networks of central authorities responsible for dealing with mutual legal assistance requests, so as to contribute to the exchange of experiences and strengthen knowledge-based expertise in the area of international cooperation in criminal matters and to help to establish international networks and partnerships among Member States;

16. *Invites* Member States to provide input to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime concerning the model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters, in particular addressing the question of the necessity of updating or revising them and the prioritization of such updating or revising;

17. *Also invites* Member States, during the consideration of the agenda item of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to provide their views regarding the updating or revising mentioned in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Recommends* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twenty-fourth session, take into account the input received from Member States and consider initiating a review of particular model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters;

19. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/18. United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[129] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[130] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[130] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[131] and all other relevant international and regional treaties,

[129] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[130] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[131] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Recalling also the numerous international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular on juvenile justice, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[132] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[133] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[134] the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[135] the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[136] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[137] the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[138] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[139] the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[140] the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,[141] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[142] the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[143] and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials,[144]

Recalling further its relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Human Rights,[145]

Convinced that violence against children is never justifiable and that it is the duty of States to protect children, including those in conflict with the law, from all forms of violence and human rights violations and to exercise due diligence to prohibit, prevent and investigate acts of violence against children, eliminate impunity and provide assistance to the victims, including prevention of revictimization,

Acknowledging the value of the joint report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system,[146] the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on access to justice for children[147] and the joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on accessible and child-sensitive counselling, complaint and reporting mechanisms to address incidents of violence,[148]

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations

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[132] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[133] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[134] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[135] Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

[136] Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

[137] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[138] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

[139] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

[140] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

[141] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

[142] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[143] Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/61, annex.

[144] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.2, annex.

[145] Including General Assembly resolutions 62/141, 62/158, 63/241, 64/146, 65/197, 65/213, 66/138, 66/139, 66/140, 66/141, 67/152 and 67/166; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/23 and 2009/26; and Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29, 10/2, 18/12, 19/37, 22/32 and 24/12.

[146] A/HRC/21/25.

[147] A/HRC/25/35 and Add.1.

[148] A/HRC/16/56.

Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative and relevant mandate holders and treaty bodies, and welcoming the active participation of civil society in this field of work,

Emphasizing that children, by reason of their physical and mental development, face particular vulnerabilities and need special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection,

Emphasizing also that children in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged or recognized offenders must be treated in a child-sensitive manner and with respect for their rights, dignity and needs,

Stressing that the right for all to have access to justice and the provision that child victims or witnesses of violence and children and juveniles in conflict with the law are entitled to the same legal guarantees and protection as are accorded to adults, including all fair trial guarantees, form an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

Recognizing the complementary roles of crime prevention, the criminal justice system, child protection agencies and the health, education and social sectors, as well as civil society, in creating a protective environment and preventing and responding to incidents of violence against children,

Being aware of the different economic, social and cultural contexts of crime prevention and criminal justice prevailing in each Member State,

Recalling its resolution 68/189 of 18 December 2013, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Special Representative, to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group,

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against children, reaffirms the duty of the State to protect children from all forms of violence in both public and private settings, and calls for the elimination of impunity, including by investigating and prosecuting, with due process, and punishing all perpetrators;

2. *Expresses its extreme concern* about the secondary victimization of children that may occur within the justice system, and reaffirms the responsibility of States to protect children from this form of violence;

3. *Welcomes* the work done at the meeting of the expert group on the development of draft model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 21 February 2014, and takes note with appreciation of its report;[149]

4. *Adopts* the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annexed to the present resolution;

5. *Urges* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures, as appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children who come in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged or recognized offenders, and to provide for consistency in their laws and policies and in the application thereof in order to promote the implementation of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

6. *Also urges* Member States to remove any barrier, including any kind of discrimination, that children may face in accessing justice and in effectively participating in criminal proceedings, to pay particular

[149] See E/CN.15/2014/14/Rev.1.

attention to the issue of the rights of the child and the child's best interests in the administration of justice and to ensure that children in contact with the criminal justice system are treated in a child-sensitive manner, taking into account the specific needs of those children who are in particularly vulnerable situations;

7. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet integrated crime prevention and children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive crime prevention and justice system policy, with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to detention, such as diversion and restorative justice, adopting reintegration strategies for former child offenders and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

8. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to strengthen multisectoral coordination among all relevant government agencies in order to better prevent, identify and respond to the multidimensional nature of violence against children and to ensure that criminal justice and other relevant professionals are adequately trained to deal with children;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to establish and strengthen child rights monitoring and accountability systems, as well as mechanisms for the systematic research, collection and analysis of data on violence against children and on the systems designed to address violence against children, with a view to assessing the scope and incidence of such violence and the impact of policies and measures adopted to reduce it;

10. *Stresses* the importance of preventing incidents of violence against children and of responding in a timely manner to support child victims of violence, including to prevent their revictimization, and invites Member States to adopt knowledge-based, comprehensive and multisectoral prevention strategies and policies to address the factors that give rise to violence against children and that expose them to the risk of violence;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take steps to ensure the broad dissemination of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

12. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the request of Member States, to identify the needs and capacities of countries and to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States in order to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislation, procedures, policies and practices to prevent and respond to violence against children and to ensure respect for the rights of the child in the administration of justice;

13. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to closely coordinate with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and with other relevant national and regional institutes with a view to developing training materials and offering training and other capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and for providers of support services for the victims of violence against children and for child witnesses within the criminal justice system, and to disseminate information on successful practices;

14. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Human Rights Council, as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and relevant regional and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to eliminate all forms of violence against children;

15. *Encourages* Member States to promote country-to-country, regional and interregional technical cooperation in sharing best practices in the implementation of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes outlined in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Annex

United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Introduction

1. The United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice have been prepared to help Member States to address the need for integrated strategies for violence prevention and child protection, thereby offering children the protection to which they have an unqualified right.

2. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures take into consideration the complementary roles of the justice system on the one hand, and the child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors on the other, in creating a protective environment and in preventing and responding to violence against children. They draw attention to the need for Member States to ensure that criminal law is used appropriately and effectively to criminalize various forms of violence against children, including forms of violence prohibited by international law. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures will enable criminal justice institutions to strengthen and focus their efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children, and to increase their diligence in investigating, convicting and rehabilitating perpetrators of violent crimes against children.

3. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures take into account the fact that children who are alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, especially those who are deprived of their liberty, face a high risk of violence. Because special attention must be paid to the especially vulnerable situation of these children, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures are aimed at not only improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children, but also at protecting children against any violence that may result from their contact with the justice system.

4. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures reflect the fact that some of the perpetrators of violence against children are themselves children and often victims of violence. The need to protect child victims in such instances cannot negate the rights of all of the children involved to have their best interests considered as a matter of primary importance.

5. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures are grouped into three broad categories: general prevention strategies to address violence against children as part of broader child protection and crime prevention initiatives; strategies and measures to improve the ability of the criminal justice system to respond to crimes of violence against children and to protect child victims effectively; and strategies and measures to prevent and respond to violence against children in contact with the justice system. Good practices are set forth, to be considered and used by Member States within the framework of their national legal systems in a manner consistent with applicable international instruments, including relevant human rights instruments, and taking into consideration relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Member States should be guided by the Model Strategies and Practical Measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international cooperation.

Definitions

6. For the purposes of the Model Strategies and Practical Measures:

(*a*) "Child" means, as in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[150] "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier";

(*b*) A "child protection system" refers to the national legal framework, formal and informal structures, functions and capacities to prevent and respond to violence against and abuse, exploitation and neglect of children;

[150] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

(*c*) "Children in contact with the justice system" refers to children who come into contact with the justice system as victims or witnesses, children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, or children who are in any other situation requiring legal proceedings, for example regarding their care, custody or protection, including cases involving children of incarcerated parents;

(*d*) "Child-sensitive" denotes an approach that takes into consideration the child's right to protection and individual needs and views in accordance with the age and maturity of the child;

(*e*) "Child victims" denotes children who are victims of crime regardless of their role in the offence or in the prosecution of the alleged offender or group of offenders;

(*f*) "Crime prevention" comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence the multiple causes of crime;

(*g*) "Criminal justice system" refers to laws, procedures, professionals, authorities and institutions that apply to victims, witnesses and persons alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

(*h*) "Deprivation of liberty" means any form of detention or imprisonment or the placement of a person in a public or private custodial setting, from which that person is not permitted to leave at will, by order of any judicial, administrative or other public authority;

(*i*) "Diversion" refers to a process for dealing with children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law as an alternative to judicial proceedings, with the consent of the child and the child's parents or legal guardian;

(*j*) "Informal justice system" refers to the resolution of disputes and the regulation of conduct by adjudication or with the assistance of a neutral third party that is not part of the judiciary as established by law and/or whose substantive, procedural or structural foundation is not primarily based on statutory law;

(*k*) A "juvenile justice system" comprises laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

(*l*) "Legal aid" includes legal advice, assistance and representation for persons detained, arrested or imprisoned as a result of being suspected or accused of or charged with a criminal offence, and for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process, which is provided at no cost for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require. Furthermore, "legal aid" is intended to include the concepts of legal education, access to legal information and other services provided for persons through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and restorative justice processes;

(*m*) A "protective environment" is an environment conducive to ensuring to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child, including physical, mental, spiritual, moral, psychological and social development, in a manner compatible with human dignity;

(*n*) "Restorative justice programme" means any programme that uses restorative processes and seeks to achieve restorative outcomes;

(*o*) "Restorative process" means any process in which the victim and the offender and, where appropriate, any other individuals or community members affected by a crime participate actively together in the resolution of matters arising from the crime, generally with the help of a facilitator. Restorative processes may include mediation, conciliation, conferencing and sentencing circles;

(*p*) "Violence" means all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

Guiding principles

7. In implementing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures at the national level, Member States should be guided by the following principles:

(*a*) That the inherent rights of the child to life, survival and development are protected;

(*b*) That the right of the child to have his or her best interests as a primary consideration in all matters involving or affecting him or her is respected, whether the child is a victim or a perpetrator of violence, as well as in all measures of prevention and protection;

(*c*) That every child is protected from all forms of violence without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status;

(*d*) That the child is informed of his or her rights in an age-appropriate manner and that the right of the child to be consulted and to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting him or her is fully respected;

(*e*) That all strategies and measures to prevent and respond to violence against children are designed and implemented from a gender perspective that specifically addresses gender-based violence;

(*f*) That the specific vulnerabilities of children and the situations they find themselves in, including children in need of special protection and children committing criminal offences under the age of criminal responsibility, should be addressed as part of comprehensive violence prevention strategies and identified as a priority for action;

(*g*) That measures to protect child victims of violence are non-coercive and do not compromise the rights of these children.

Part one

Prohibiting violence against children, implementing broad prevention measures and promoting research and data collection

8. Child protection should begin with the proactive prevention of violence and the explicit prohibition of all forms of violence. Member States have the duty to take appropriate measures that effectively protect children from all forms of violence.

I. Ensuring the prohibition by law of all forms of violence against children

9. Recognizing the importance of the existence of a sound legal framework which prohibits violence against children and empowers authorities to respond appropriately to incidents of violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to ensure:

(*a*) That their laws are comprehensive and effective in prohibiting and eliminating all forms of violence against children and that provisions that justify, allow for or condone violence against children or may increase the risk of violence against children are removed;

(*b*) That cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of children is prohibited and eliminated in all settings, including schools.

10. Because a countless number of girls and boys fall victim to harmful practices undertaken under different pretexts or grounds, including female genital mutilation or cutting, forced marriage, breast ironing and witchcraft rituals, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To establish by law a clear and comprehensive prohibition of all harmful practices against children, supported by detailed provisions in relevant legislation to secure the effective protection of girls and boys from those practices, to provide means of redress and to fight impunity;

(*b*) To remove from all national legislation any legal provisions that provide justification or allow for consent to harmful practices against children;

(*c*) To ensure that resorting to informal justice systems does not jeopardize children's rights or preclude child victims from accessing the formal justice system, and to establish the supremacy of international human rights law.

11. Recognizing the serious nature of many forms of violence against children and the need to criminalize these conducts, Member States should review and update their criminal law to ensure that the following acts are fully covered thereunder:

(*a*) Engaging in sexual activities with a child who is under the legal age of consent, ensuring as well that an appropriate "age of protection" or "legal age of consent", below which a child cannot legally consent to sexual activity, is set;

(*b*) Engaging in sexual activities with a child using coercion, force or threats, abusing a position of trust, authority or influence over a child, including within the family, and abusing a particularly vulnerable situation of a child, because of a mental or physical disability or a situation of dependence;

(*c*) Committing sexual violence against a child, including sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and sexual harassment through or facilitated by the use of new information technologies, including the Internet;

(*d*) The sale of or trafficking in children for any purpose and in any form;

(*e*) Offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation of the child, transfer of organs of the child for profit or engagement of the child in forced labour;

(*f*) Offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution;

(*g*) Producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing child pornography;

(*h*) Slavery or practices similar to slavery, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(*i*) Committing gender-related violence against a child and, in particular, gender-related killing of girls.

II. Implementing comprehensive prevention programmes

12. General and context-specific measures should be developed by Member States to prevent violence against children. Prevention measures, building on a growing understanding of factors that give rise to violence against children and addressing the risks of violence to which children are exposed, should be part of a comprehensive strategy to eliminate violence against children. Criminal justice agencies, working together with, as appropriate, child protection, social welfare, health and education agencies and civil society organizations, should develop effective violence prevention programmes as part of both broader crime prevention programmes and initiatives to build a protective environment for children.

13. Preventing the victimization of children through all available means should be recognized as a crime prevention priority. Member States are therefore urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To strengthen existing child protection systems and to help to create a protective environment for children;

(*b*) To adopt measures to prevent violence within the family and the community, address cultural acceptance or tolerance of violence against children, including gender-related violence, and challenge harmful practices;

(*c*) To encourage and support the development and implementation at every level of government of comprehensive plans for the prevention of violence against children in all of its forms, based on in-depth analysis of the problem and incorporating:

(i) An inventory of existing policies and programmes;

(ii) Well-defined responsibilities for the relevant institutions, agencies and personnel involved in preventive measures;

(iii) Mechanisms for the appropriate coordination of preventive measures between governmental and non-governmental agencies;

(iv) Evidence-based policies and programmes that are continually monitored and carefully evaluated in the course of implementation;

(v) Parental capacity-building and family support as the primary preventive measures, while strengthening child protection in school and in the community;

(vi) Methods for effectively identifying, mitigating and reducing the risk of violence against children;

(vii) Public awareness-raising and community involvement in prevention policies and programmes;

(viii) Close interdisciplinary cooperation, with the involvement of all relevant agencies, civil society groups, local and religious leaders and, where relevant, other stakeholders;

(ix) Participation of children and families in policies and programmes for the prevention of criminal activities and victimization;

(*d*) To identify the specific vulnerabilities and risks faced by children in different situations and to adopt proactive measures to reduce those risks;

(*e*) To take appropriate actions to support and protect all children, in particular children in different situations of vulnerability and children in need of special protection;

(*f*) To be guided by the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[151] and play a leading role in developing effective crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.

14. The risk of violence against children committed by children should be addressed by specific prevention measures, including measures:

(*a*) To prevent physical, psychological and sexual violence exerted, often through bullying, by children against other children;

(*b*) To prevent the violence sometimes exerted by groups of children, including violence by youth gangs;

(*c*) To prevent the recruitment, use and victimization of children by youth gangs;

(*d*) To identify and protect children, in particular girls, who are linked to gang members and who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation;

(*e*) To encourage law enforcement agencies to use multi-agency intelligence to proactively profile local risk and, accordingly, to direct enforcement and disruption activity.

15. The risk of violence associated with trafficking in children and various forms of exploitation by criminal groups should be addressed by specific prevention measures, including measures:

(*a*) To prevent the recruitment, use and victimization of children by criminal groups, terrorist entities or violent extremist groups;

(*b*) To prevent the sale of children, trafficking in children, child prostitution and child pornography;

(*c*) To prevent the production, possession and dissemination of images and all other materials that depict, glorify or incite violence against children, including when perpetrated by children, particularly through information technologies, such as the Internet, in particular social networking environments.

16. Broad public education and awareness campaigns are required. Member States, in cooperation with educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, relevant professional associations and the media, are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To implement and support effective public awareness and public education initiatives that prevent violence against children by promoting respect for their rights and by educating their families and communities about the harmful impact of violence;

[151] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

(*b*) To raise awareness of how to prevent and respond to violence against children among persons who have regular contact with children in the justice, child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities;

(*c*) To encourage and support inter-agency cooperation in implementing violence prevention activities and programmes, planning and delivering public information campaigns, training professionals and volunteers, gathering data on the incidence of violence against children, monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of programmes and strategies and exchanging information on good practices and lessons learned;

(*d*) To encourage the private sector, in particular the information and communications technology sector, the tourism and travel industry and the banking and finance sectors, and civil society to participate in the development and implementation of policies to prevent the exploitation and abuse of children;

(*e*) To encourage the media to contribute to community efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children and to promote changes in social norms that tolerate such violence, and to encourage the establishment of media-led ethical guidelines that will allow child-friendly coverage and reportage on cases involving child victims of abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination, taking into consideration the right of children to privacy;

(*f*) To involve children, their families, communities, local leaders, religious leaders and criminal justice and other relevant professionals in discussing the impact and detrimental effects of violence against children and ways to prevent violence and eliminate harmful practices;

(*g*) To challenge attitudes that condone or normalize violence against children, including the tolerance and acceptance of corporal punishment and harmful practices, and the acceptance of violence.

17. In order to address the vulnerability and the specific risks of violence faced by unaccompanied children, migrant children and children who are refugees or asylum seekers, Member States are urged, as appropriate and without prejudice to their obligations under international law:

(*a*) To ensure that these children have access to independent assistance, advocacy and advice, that they are always placed in appropriate accommodation and treated in a manner that is fully compatible with their best interests, that they are separated from adults when necessary to protect them and, when applicable, to sever relationships with smugglers and traffickers, and that a legally appointed representative is available from the moment an unaccompanied child is detected by the authorities;

(*b*) To conduct regular analyses of the nature of the threats faced by these children and to assess their needs for assistance and protection;

(*c*) To uphold the principle of burden-sharing and solidarity with the host country and to enhance international cooperation.

III. Promoting research and data collection, analysis and dissemination

18. Member States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To set up and strengthen mechanisms for the systematic and coordinated collection of data on violence against children, including on violence against children in contact with the justice system;

(*b*) To monitor and publish periodic reports on cases of violence against children reported to the police and other criminal justice agencies, including the number of cases, apprehension or arrest and clearance rates, prosecution and case disposition with regard to the alleged offenders and the prevalence of violence against children and, in so doing, to make use of data derived from population-based surveys. The reports should disaggregate data by type of violence and include, for example, information on the age and sex of the alleged offender and his or her relationship to the victim;

(*c*) To develop a multilevel system of reporting, starting from the most basic unit of government to the national level and to allow, in accordance with national legislation, the exchange of relevant information,

statistics and data among all relevant institutions to help to ensure comprehensive data gathering for policy and programme development that will promote child protection;

(*d*) To develop population-based surveys and child-sensitive methodologies aimed at collecting data regarding children, including crime and victimization surveys, to allow for assessment of the nature and extent of violence against children;

(*e*) To develop and implement indicators relating to the performance of the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children;

(*f*) To develop and monitor indicators relating to the prevalence of violence against children in contact with the justice system;

(*g*) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system in meeting the needs of child victims of violence and preventing such violence, including with regard to the way in which the justice system treats child victims of violence, the use it makes of different intervention models and the degree to which it cooperates with other agencies responsible for the protection of children, and also to evaluate and assess the impact of current legislation, rules and procedures relating to violence against children;

(*h*) To collect, analyse and disseminate data on independent inspections of places of detention, access to complaint mechanisms by children in detention and outcomes of complaints and investigations in accordance with the obligations of States under international human rights law;

(*i*) To use research studies and data collection to inform policy and practice and to exchange and disseminate information concerning successful violence prevention practices;

(*j*) To encourage and provide sufficient financial support for research on violence against children;

(*k*) To ensure that data, periodic reports and research are aimed at supporting the efforts of Member States to address violence against children and are used in the framework of constructive cooperation and dialogue with and among Member States.

Part two

Enhancing the ability and capacity of the criminal justice system to respond to violence against children and protect child victims

IV. Establishing effective detection and reporting mechanisms

19. In order to respond to the need to detect and report acts of violence against children, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure that measures are taken to identify risk factors for different types of violence and identify signs of actual violence in order to trigger appropriate intervention as early as possible;

(*b*) To ensure that criminal justice professionals who routinely come into contact with children in the course of their work are aware of risk factors and indicators of various forms of violence, in particular at the national level, and that they have received guidance and are trained on how to interpret such indicators and have the knowledge, willingness and ability necessary to take appropriate action, including the provision of immediate protection;

(*c*) To legally require professionals who routinely come into contact with children in the course of their work to notify appropriate authorities if they suspect that a child is, or is likely to become, a victim of violence;

(*d*) To ensure that safe child- and gender-sensitive approaches, procedures and complaint, reporting and counselling mechanisms are established by law, are in conformity with the obligations of Member States under the relevant international human rights instruments, take into account relevant international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice and are easily accessible to all children and their representative or a third party without fear of reprisal or discrimination;

(*e*) To ensure that individuals, and in particular children, reporting in good faith alleged incidents of violence against children are protected against all forms of reprisal;

(*f*) To work with Internet service providers, mobile telephone companies, search engines, public Internet facilities and others to facilitate and, where feasible, enact appropriate legislative measures to ensure the reporting of any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes, defined as child pornography under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[152] to the police or other authorized bodies and the blocking of access to websites where such material is available or the deletion of illegal content, and to keep records, in accordance with the law, and preserve evidence for a period of time and as determined by law for the purpose of investigation and prosecution.

V. Offering effective protection to child victims of violence

20. In order to more effectively protect child victims of violence through the criminal justice process and avoid their secondary victimization, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to take appropriate measures:

(*a*) To ensure that laws clearly define the roles and responsibilities of government departments and define standards for the actions of other institutions, services and facilities responsible for the detection of violence against children and the care and protection of children, in particular in cases of domestic violence;

(*b*) To ensure that police and other law enforcement agencies have, with judicial authorization where required by national law, adequate powers to enter premises and conduct arrests in cases of violence against children and to take immediate measures to ensure the safety of the children;

(*c*) To ensure that police, prosecutors, judges and all other relevant professionals who may be in contact with child victims respond promptly to incidents of violence against children and that relevant cases are managed expeditiously and efficiently;

(*d*) To ensure that criminal justice and other relevant professionals, in dealing with cases of child victims of violence, pay particular attention to child- and gender-sensitive approaches, including through the use of modern technologies in different stages of criminal investigations and criminal proceedings;

(*e*) To ensure that national standards, procedures and protocols are developed and implemented among relevant national actors in order to respond with sensitivity to child victims of violence whose physical or psychological integrity remains at serious risk and requires their urgent removal from the dangerous context, and that temporary protection and care are provided in an appropriate place of safety pending a full determination of the best interests of the child;

(*f*) To ensure that the police, courts and other competent authorities have the legal authority to issue and enforce protection measures such as restraining or barring orders in cases of violence against children, including removal of the perpetrator from the domicile and prohibiting further contact with the victim and other affected parties inside and outside the domicile, as well as to impose penalties for breaches of those orders in accordance with national legislation, and to ensure that, when the child victim of violence remains under the care and protection of the non-abusive parent, the parent can safeguard the child and that such protective measures are not dependent on the initiation of criminal proceedings;

(*g*) To ensure that a registration system is established for judicial protection and restraining or barring orders, where such orders are permitted by national law, so that police and other criminal justice officials can quickly determine whether such an order is in force;

(*h*) To ensure that an informal or mediated settlement of cases involving violence against children takes place only when it is in the best interests of the child, and does not involve harmful practices, such as forced marriage, taking into account any power imbalance and the vulnerability of the child or his or her family in consenting to a settlement, with due regard for any future risk to the safety of the child or other children;

[152] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

(*i*) To ensure that child victims of violence and their families have access to appropriate mechanisms or procedures in order to obtain redress and reparation, including from the State, and that relevant information about those mechanisms is publicized and easily accessible.

21. Recognizing the fact that, for prosecutions to be effective, it is often necessary for child victims of violence to participate in the criminal justice process, that in some jurisdictions children can be required or compelled to testify and that these children are vulnerable and in need of special protection, assistance and support in order to prevent further hardship and trauma that may result from their participation in the criminal justice process, Member States are required in this regard to ensure that the child's privacy is fully respected at all stages of the proceedings and are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure the availability for children of special services, physical and mental health care and protection that take into account gender and are appropriate to the age, level of maturity and needs of the child in order to prevent further hardship and trauma and promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of child victims of violence;

(*b*) To ensure that children who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially girls who have become pregnant or children living with HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases as a result of the abuse, receive age-appropriate medical advice and counselling and are provided with the requisite physical and mental health care and support;

(*c*) To ensure that child victims receive assistance from support persons commencing at the initial report and continuing until such services are no longer required;

(*d*) To ensure that professionals who are responsible for assisting child victims make every effort to coordinate support to avoid unnecessary procedures and limit the number of interviews.

VI. Ensuring effective investigation and prosecution of incidents of violence against children

22. In order to effectively investigate and prosecute incidents of violence against children and bring the perpetrators to justice, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that the primary responsibility for initiating investigations and prosecutions lies with the police, the prosecution and other competent authorities and does not require an official complaint to be filed by the child victim of violence or a parent or legal guardian of the child;

(*b*) To adopt and implement policies and programmes aimed at guiding all decisions concerning the prosecution of offences of violence against children and ensuring the fairness, integrity and effectiveness of such decisions;

(*c*) To ensure that the applicable laws, policies, procedures, programmes and practices related to violence against children are consistently and effectively implemented by the criminal justice system;

(*d*) To ensure that child-sensitive investigation procedures are adopted and implemented so as to ensure that violence against children is correctly identified and to help provide evidence for administrative, civil and criminal proceedings, while according due assistance to children with special needs;

(*e*) To develop and implement policies and appropriate responses regarding the investigation and collection of evidence, in particular bodily samples, that take into account the needs and views of child victims of violence in accordance with the age and maturity of child victims, respect their dignity and integrity and minimize intrusion into their lives, while abiding by national standards for the collection of evidence;

(*f*) To ensure that the persons investigating alleged incidents of violence against children have the duty, powers and necessary authorization to obtain all the information necessary to the investigation, in accordance with criminal procedure as laid out in national law, and have at their disposal all the budgetary and technical resources necessary for effective investigation;

(*g*) To ensure that great care is taken to avoid subjecting a child victim of violence to further harm through the process of the investigation, including by inviting and giving due weight to the child's views in accordance with the age and maturity of the child and adopting child-sensitive and gender-sensitive investigation and prosecution practices;

(*h*) To ensure that decisions on the apprehension or arrest, detention and terms of any form of release of an alleged perpetrator of violence against a child take into account the need for the safety of the child and others related to the child, and that such procedures also prevent further acts of violence.

VII. Enhancing cooperation among various sectors

23. Acknowledging the complementary roles of the criminal justice system, child protection agencies, health, education and social service sectors and, in some cases, informal justice systems in creating a protective environment and preventing and responding to incidents of violence against children, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure effective coordination and cooperation among the criminal justice, child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors in detecting, reporting and responding to violence against children and protecting and assisting child victims;

(*b*) To establish stronger operational links, particularly in emergency situations, between health and social service agencies, both public and private, and criminal justice agencies for the purposes of reporting, recording and responding appropriately to acts of violence against children, while protecting the privacy of child victims of violence;

(*c*) To establish stronger links between informal justice systems and justice and child protection institutions;

(*d*) To develop information systems and inter-agency protocols to facilitate the exchange of information and enable cooperation in identifying incidents of violence against children, responding to them, protecting child victims of violence and holding perpetrators accountable, in accordance with national laws on data protection;

(*e*) To ensure that violent acts against children, when suspected by health and social services or child protection agencies, are promptly reported to the police and other law enforcement agencies;

(*f*) To promote the establishment of specialized units specifically trained to deal with the complexities and sensitivities relating to child victims of violence, from which victims can receive comprehensive assistance, protection and intervention services, including health and social services, legal aid and police assistance and protection;

(*g*) To ensure that adequate medical, psychological, social and legal services sensitive to the needs of child victims of violence are in place to enhance the criminal justice management of cases involving violence against children, to encourage the development of specialized health services, including comprehensive, free and confidential forensic examinations by trained health providers and appropriate treatment, including HIV-specific treatment, and to facilitate and support inter-agency referrals of child victims for services;

(*h*) To provide support to children whose parents or caregivers are deprived of liberty in order to prevent and address the risk of violence such children may be exposed to as a result of the parents' or caregiver's actions or situation.

VIII. Improving criminal proceedings in matters involving child victims of violence

24. With respect to criminal proceedings in matters involving child victims of violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that comprehensive services are provided and protection measures are taken to ensure the safety, privacy and dignity of victims and their families at all stages of the criminal justice process, without prejudice to the ability or willingness of the victim to participate in an investigation or prosecution, and to protect them from intimidation and retaliation;

(*b*) To ensure that the child's views are given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child, that the child is provided the opportunity to participate fully in any judicial and administrative proceedings, that every child is treated as a capable witness and that his or her testimony is not presumed to be invalid or untrustworthy by reason of the child's age alone, as long as the court or other competent authority deems that his or her age and maturity allow the giving of intelligible and credible testimony, with or without communication aids and other assistance;

(*c*) To ensure, in appropriate cases, that child victims of violence are not required to testify as part of the criminal justice process without the knowledge of their parents or legal guardians, that a child's refusal to testify does not constitute a criminal or other offence and that child victims of violence are able to testify in criminal proceedings through adequate measures and child-friendly practices that facilitate such testimony by protecting their privacy, identity and dignity, ensuring their safety before, during and after legal proceedings, avoiding secondary victimization and respecting their need and legal right to be heard while recognizing the legal rights of the accused;

(*d*) To ensure that child victims of violence, their parents or legal guardians and legal representatives, from the first contact with the justice system and throughout the judicial proceedings, are promptly and adequately informed of, inter alia, the rights of the child, the relevant procedures, available legal aid and the progress and disposition of the specific case;

(*e*) To ensure that the child victim's parents or legal guardian and, where appropriate, a child protection professional accompany the child during interviews conducted as part of the investigation and during trial proceedings, inter alia, while testifying as a witness, except in the following circumstances, as dictated by the best interests of the child:

(i) The parent(s) or the legal guardian are the alleged perpetrator(s) of the offence committed against the child;

(ii) The court deems that it is not in the best interests of the child to be accompanied by his or her parent(s) or legal guardian, including on the basis of credible concern expressed by the child;

(*f*) To ensure that proceedings relevant to the testimony of the child are explained to the child and conducted in language that is simple and comprehensible to the child and that interpretation into language that the child understands is made available;

(*g*) To protect the privacy of child victims of violence as a matter of primary importance, to protect them from undue exposure to the public, for example by excluding the public and the media from the courtroom during the child's testimony, and to protect information relating to a child's involvement in the justice process by maintaining confidentiality and restricting disclosure of information that may lead to identification of the child;

(*h*) To ensure, within the framework of national legal systems, that criminal proceedings involving child victims take place as soon as possible, unless delays are in the child's best interest;

(*i*) To provide for the use of child-sensitive procedures, including interview rooms designed for children, interdisciplinary services for child victims integrated within the same location, modified court environments that take child witnesses into consideration, recesses during a child's testimony, hearings scheduled at times of day appropriate to the age and maturity of the child, an appropriate notification system to ensure that the child goes to court only when necessary and other appropriate measures to facilitate the child's testimony;

(*j*) To ensure that, when child victims of violence may be the subject of intimidation, threats or harm, appropriate conditions are put in place to ensure their safety and that protective measures are taken, such as:

(i) Preventing direct contact between a child victim and the accused at any point during the criminal justice process;

(ii) Requesting restraining orders from a competent court, supported by a registry system;

(iii) Requesting a pretrial detention order for the accused from a competent court, with "no contact" bail conditions;

(iv) Requesting an order from a competent court to place the accused under house arrest if necessary;

(v) Requesting protection for a child victim by the police or other relevant agencies and safeguarding the whereabouts of the child from disclosure.

25. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against children and taking into account the severity of the physical and psychological harm caused to child victims, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to ensure, when informal justice systems are resorted to, that violence against children is appropriately denounced and deterred, that

perpetrators of violence against children are held accountable for their actions and that redress, support and compensation for child victims is provided.

26. Recognizing that measures to protect and assist child victims of violence must continue after the person accused of that violence has been convicted and sentenced, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure the right of a child victim of violence, or his or her parents or legal guardian, to be notified of the offender's release from detention or imprisonment if they so wish;

(*b*) To develop, implement and evaluate treatment and reintegration and rehabilitation programmes for those convicted of violence against children that prioritize the safety of victims and the prevention of recidivism;

(*c*) To ensure that judicial and correctional authorities, as appropriate, monitor compliance by perpetrators with any treatment or other court order;

(*d*) To ensure that the risk to a child victim of violence and the best interests of that child are considered at the time of making decisions concerning the release of the offender from detention or imprisonment or the re-entry of the offender into society.

IX. Ensuring that sentencing reflects the serious nature of violence against children

27. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against children, while taking into account the fact that the perpetrators of that violence may also be children, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that offences involving violence against children are, by law, punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account their grave nature;

(*b*) To ensure that national law takes into account specific factors which may aggravate a crime, including the age of the victim, the fact that the victim is severely handicapped mentally or intellectually, repeated violent acts, abuse of a position of trust or authority and perpetration of violence against a child in a close relationship with the offender;

(*c*) To ensure that people who commit acts of violence against children while under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substances are not exempt from criminal responsibility;

(*d*) To ensure that individuals can be prohibited or restrained by a court order or other means, within the framework of the national legal system, from harassing, intimidating or threatening children;

(*e*) To ensure that safety risks, including the vulnerability of victims, are taken into account in decisions concerning non-custodial sentences, bail, conditional release, parole or probation, especially when dealing with repeat and dangerous offenders;

(*f*) To make available to the courts, through legislation, a full range of sentencing dispositions to protect the victim, other affected persons and society from further violence, and to rehabilitate the perpetrator, as appropriate;

(*g*) To review and update national law to ensure that the decisions made by the courts in cases involving violent offences against children:

(i) Denounce and deter violence against children;

(ii) Hold offenders accountable, with due regard to their age and maturity, for their acts involving violence against children;

(iii) Promote victim and community safety, including by separating the offender from the victim and, if necessary, from society;

(iv) Allow for the severity of the physical and psychological harm caused to the victim to be taken into consideration;

(v) Take into account the impact on victims and, if affected, their family members, of sentences imposed on perpetrators;

(vi) Provide reparations for harm caused as a result of the violence;

(vii) Promote the rehabilitation of the perpetrator, including by promoting a sense of responsibility in offenders and, where appropriate, rehabilitating and reintegrating perpetrators into the community.

X. Strengthening capacity and training of criminal justice professionals

28. Recognizing the responsibility of criminal justice professionals to prevent and respond to violence against children and to protect child victims of violence, as well as the need to facilitate and support this role, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To take measures and allocate adequate resources to develop the capacity of professionals within the criminal justice system to actively prevent violence against children and to protect and assist child victims of violence;

(*b*) To enable close cooperation, coordination and collaboration between criminal justice officials and other relevant professionals, especially those from the child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors;

(*c*) To design and implement training programmes for criminal justice professionals on the rights of the child, in particular on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international human rights law, and to provide information on appropriate ways to deal with all children, in particular those who might be subject to discrimination, and to educate criminal justice professionals about the stages of child development, the process of cognitive development, the dynamics and nature of violence against children, the difference between regular peer groups and gangs, and the appropriate management of children who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

(*d*) To design and deliver guidance, information and training to informal justice system actors in order to ensure that their practices, legal interpretations and decisions comply with international human rights law and effectively protect children against all forms of violence;

(*e*) To design and implement mandatory, cross-cultural gender- and child-sensitivity training modules for criminal justice professionals on the unacceptability of all forms of violence against children and on the harmful impact on and consequences for all those who experience such violence;

(*f*) To ensure that criminal justice professionals receive adequate training and continuing education on all relevant national laws, policies and programmes, as well as relevant international legal instruments;

(*g*) To promote the development and use of specialized expertise among criminal justice professionals, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units or personnel and specialized courts or dedicated court time, and to ensure that all police officers, prosecutors, judges and other criminal justice professionals receive regular and institutionalized training to sensitize them to gender- and child-related issues and to build their capacity with regard to responding to violence against children;

(*h*) To ensure that criminal justice officials and other relevant authorities are adequately trained in their respective areas of competence:

(i) To identify and respond appropriately to the specific needs of child victims of violence;

(ii) To receive and treat all child victims of violence respectfully, with a view to preventing secondary victimization;

(iii) To handle complaints confidentially;

(iv) To conduct effective investigations of alleged incidents of violence against children;

(v) To interact with child victims in an age-appropriate and child- and gender-sensitive manner;

(vi) To conduct safety assessments and implement risk management measures;

(vii) To enforce protection orders;

(*i*) To support the development of codes of conduct for criminal justice professionals that prohibit violence against children, including safe complaint and referral procedures, and to encourage relevant professional associations to develop enforceable standards of practice and behaviour.

Part three

Preventing and responding to violence against children within the justice system

XI. Reducing the number of children in contact with the justice system

29. Recognizing the importance of avoiding the unnecessary criminalization and penalization of children, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments, to ensure that any conduct not considered a criminal offence or not penalized if committed by an adult is also not considered a criminal offence and not penalized if committed by a child, in order to prevent the child's stigmatization, victimization and criminalization.

30. In this regard, Member States are encouraged not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at too low an age level, bearing in mind the emotional, mental and intellectual maturity of children, and in this respect reference is made to the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to increase the lower minimum age of criminal responsibility without exception to the age of 12 years as the absolute minimum age, and to continue to increase it to a higher age level.

31. Recognizing that an important and highly effective way of reducing the number of children in the justice system is through diversion measures, restorative justice programmes and the use of non-coercive treatment and education programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings, as well as the provision of support for families, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To consider diversion to community-based programmes and to provide police and other law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges with options for diverting children away from the justice system, including warning and community work, to be applied in combination with restorative justice processes;

(*b*) To foster close cooperation among the justice, child protection, social welfare, health and education sectors, so as to promote the use and enhanced application of alternative measures to judicial proceedings and to detention;

(*c*) To consider designing and implementing restorative justice programmes for children as alternative measures to judicial proceedings;

(*d*) To consider the use of non-coercive treatment, education and assistance programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings and the development of alternative non-custodial interventions and effective social reintegration programmes.

XII. Preventing violence associated with law enforcement and prosecution activities

32. Mindful of the fact that police and other security forces can sometimes be responsible for acts of violence against children, Member States are urged, while taking into consideration relevant international legal instruments, to prevent abuse of power, arbitrary detention, corruption and extortion by police officers who target children and their families.

33. Member States are urged to effectively prohibit the use of all forms of violence, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment to obtain information, extract confessions, coerce a child into acting as an informant or agent for the police, or engage a child in activities against his or her will.

34. Mindful of the fact that arrests and investigations are situations in which violence against children can occur, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that all arrests are conducted in conformity with the law, to limit the apprehension, arrest and detention of children to situations in which these measures are necessary as a last resort, and to promote and implement, where possible, alternatives to arrest and detention, including summonses and notices to appear, in cases involving children as alleged perpetrators;

(*b*) To implement the principle that the apprehension or arrest of children should be conducted in a child-sensitive manner;

(*c*) To prohibit the use of firearms, electric shock weapons and violent methods to apprehend and arrest children, and to adopt measures and procedures that carefully limit and guide the use of force and instruments of restraint by the police while apprehending or arresting children;

(*d*) To require, ensure and monitor police compliance with the obligation to notify parents, legal guardians or caregivers immediately following the apprehension or arrest of a child;

(*e*) To ensure that, when considering whether a parent, legal guardian, legal representative or responsible adult or, when necessary, a child protection professional is to be present at, or to observe a child during, the interview or interrogation process, the best interests of the child as well as other relevant factors are taken into consideration;

(*f*) To ensure that children are informed of their rights and have prompt access to legal aid during police interrogation and while in police detention, and that they may consult their legal representative freely and fully confidentially;

(*g*) To review, evaluate and, where necessary, update national laws, policies, codes, procedures, programmes and practices to implement policies and strict procedures for searching children while respecting their privacy and dignity, for taking intimate and non-intimate samples from child suspects and for assessing the age and gender of a child;

(*h*) To implement measures to specifically prevent violence related to unlawful practices by the police, including arbitrary arrests and detention and extrajudicial punishment of children for unlawful or unwanted behaviours;

(*i*) To establish accessible, child-appropriate and safe procedures for children to complain about incidents of violence during their arrest or interrogation or while in police custody;

(*j*) To ensure that alleged incidents of violence against children during their contact with the police are independently, promptly and effectively investigated and that those alleged to have been implicated in violence against children are removed from any position of control or power, whether direct or indirect, over complainants, witnesses and their families, as well as those conducting the investigation;

(*k*) To take measures to address the risk of violence and protect children during their transport to a court, hospital or other facility, including the risk of violence while being held in court holding cells together with adults;

(*l*) To ensure that, when a parent, legal guardian or caregiver is arrested, the child's best interests, care and other needs are taken into account.

XIII. Ensuring that deprivation of liberty is used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time

35. Recognizing that limiting the use of detention as a sentence and encouraging the use of alternatives to detention can help to reduce the risk of violence against children within the justice system, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) Not to deprive children of their liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily and, in cases of deprivation of liberty, to ensure that it is in conformity with the law and used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(*b*) To ensure that children have continued access to government-funded legal aid during all stages of the justice process;

(*c*) To ensure that children can exercise their right to appeal a sentence and obtain the legal aid necessary to do so;

(*d*) To provide for the possibility of early release and make available aftercare and social reintegration programmes and services;

(*e*) To facilitate professional specialization, or at least specialized training, for criminal justice professionals dealing with children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law.

XIV. Prohibiting torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

36. Recognizing that no child should be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Member States are urged:

(*a*) To review, evaluate and, where necessary, update their national laws to effectively prohibit sentences involving any form of corporal punishment for crimes committed by children;

(*b*) To review, evaluate and, where necessary, update their national laws to ensure that, under legislation and practice, neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without the possibility of release is imposed for offences committed by persons when they were under 18 years of age.

XV. Preventing and responding to violence against children in places of detention

37. Recognizing that the majority of children deprived of their liberty are in police custody or pretrial or preventive detention and that those children might be at risk of violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that children in police custody or pretrial or preventive detention can promptly appear before a court or tribunal to challenge that detention and that they have an opportunity to be heard either directly or through a representative or an appropriate body in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law, in order to obtain a prompt decision on any such action;

(*b*) To reduce delays in the justice process, to expedite trials and other proceedings involving children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, and to avoid the resulting prolonged or arbitrary detention of children while they await trial or the conclusion of a police investigation;

(*c*) To ensure the effective oversight and independent monitoring of all cases of police custody or pretrial or preventive detention of children;

(*d*) To endeavour to reduce pretrial detention by, inter alia, adopting legislative and administrative measures and policies on its preconditions, limitations, duration and alternatives and by taking measures aimed at the implementation of existing legislation, as well as by ensuring access to justice and legal aid.

38. Recognizing that, when children must be detained, the conditions of detention themselves can be conducive to various forms of violence against children, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that all detention facilities have adopted and implemented child-sensitive policies, procedures and practices, and to monitor compliance with them;

(*b*) To establish a maximum capacity for all places of detention and take concrete and sustained measures to address and reduce overcrowding in such institutions;

(*c*) To ensure that, in all places of detention, children are separated from adults and girls are separated from boys;

(*d*) To promote good practices in order to strengthen the protection and safety of children living in custody with an incarcerated parent, including consultation with the parents to determine their views regarding their child's care during the period of custody and the provision of special mother-and-child units or, where parents are detained for violation of immigration laws, separate family units in order to identify their special needs and accordingly provide appropriate protection;

(*e*) To facilitate the assessment and classification of children held in detention facilities in order to identify their special needs and accordingly provide appropriate protection and individualize treatment and interventions, including with respect to the specific needs of girls, and to ensure that there is a sufficient array of facilities to accommodate and adequately protect children of different ages or with differing needs;

(*f*) To ensure that treatment and support is offered to detained children with special needs, including to girls who are pregnant, give birth and/or raise children in detention, and that treatment for mental illness, disabilities, HIV/AIDS and other communicable and non-communicable diseases and drug addiction is offered, and to address the needs of children at risk of committing suicide or other forms of self-harm;

(*g*) To ensure that appropriate care and protection is provided to children accompanying a parent or legal guardian deprived of liberty on any ground, including for a violation of immigration law;

(*h*) To review, update and improve safety and security policies and practices within places of detention to reflect the obligation of the authorities to ensure the safety of children and protect them against all forms of violence, including violence among children;

(*i*) To prevent all forms of discrimination against or ostracism or stigmatization of detained children;

(*j*) To take strict measures to ensure that all alleged incidents of violence, including sexual abuse of children in a place of detention, are immediately reported and independently, promptly and effectively investigated by appropriate authorities and, when well founded, effectively prosecuted.

39. Recognizing also that it is imperative to minimize the risk of violence against children in detention, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure that children in detention and their parents and/or legal guardians are aware of their rights and can access the mechanisms in place to protect those rights, including access to legal aid;

(*b*) To prohibit the use of placement in a dark cell or closed or solitary confinement or any other punishment that may compromise the physical or mental health of a child;

(*c*) To adopt and implement strict policies guiding the use of force and physical restraints on children during their detention;

(*d*) To adopt policies prohibiting the carrying and use of weapons by personnel in any facility where children are detained;

(*e*) To prohibit and effectively prevent the use of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure, to adopt clear and transparent disciplinary policies and procedures that encourage the use of positive and educational forms of discipline and to establish in law the duty of managers and personnel of detention facilities to record, review and monitor every instance in which disciplinary measures or punishment are used;

(*f*) To prohibit any form of violence or threats of violence against children by staff of places of detention in order to force children to engage in activities against their will;

(*g*) To ensure the effective supervision and protection of children, as necessary, from violence by other children and adults, including through measures to prevent bullying by adults and by other children, and from self-harm;

(*h*) To prevent violence associated with youth gang activities and racist harassment and violence within places of detention;

(*i*) To encourage and facilitate, wherever possible and in the best interests of the child, frequent family visits and regular contact and communication between children and their family members, as well as with the outside world, and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions for detained children do not include a prohibition of contact with family members;

(*j*) To prevent violence against and abuse of children suffering from mental illness or drug addiction, including through treatment and other measures to protect them from self-harm.

40. Recognizing the importance of preventing violence against children through appropriate staff recruitment, selection, training and supervision, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure that all personnel working with children in places of detention are qualified, selected on the basis of professional capacity, integrity, ability and personal suitability, sufficiently remunerated, adequately trained and effectively supervised;

(*b*) To ensure that any person who has been convicted of a criminal offence against a child is not eligible to work in an agency or organization providing services to children, and to require agencies and organizations providing services to children to prevent persons who have been convicted of a criminal offence against a child from coming into contact with children;

(*c*) To train all personnel and make them aware of their responsibility to identify early signs of risks of violence and mitigate that risk, to report incidents of violence against children and to actively protect children against violence in an ethical and child- and gender-sensitive manner.

41. Taking into account the distinctive needs of girls and their vulnerability to gender-based violence, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To eliminate the risk of all forms of harassment, violence and discrimination against girls;

(*b*) To ensure that the special needs and vulnerabilities of girls are taken into account in decision-making processes;

(*c*) To ensure that the dignity of girls is respected and protected during personal searches, which shall only be carried out by female staff who have been properly trained in appropriate searching methods and in accordance with established procedures;

(*d*) To implement alternative screening methods, such as scans, to replace strip searches and invasive body searches in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of such searches;

(*e*) To adopt and implement clear policies and regulations on the conduct of staff aimed at providing maximum protection for girls deprived of their liberty from any physical or verbal violence, abuse or sexual harassment.

42. Recognizing the crucial importance of independent monitoring and inspection mechanisms, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To ensure effective monitoring of, regular access to and inspection of places of detention and community-based institutions by national independent bodies and national human rights institutions, ombudspersons or members of the judiciary, who are empowered to conduct unannounced visits, conduct interviews with children and staff in private and investigate allegations of violence;

(*b*) To ensure that they cooperate with relevant international and regional monitoring mechanisms that are legally entitled to visit institutions in which children are deprived of their liberty;

(*c*) To promote international cooperation with regard to best practices and lessons learned related to national monitoring and inspection mechanisms;

(*d*) To ensure that all deaths of children in detention facilities are reported and promptly and independently investigated, and to promptly endeavour, as appropriate, to investigate injuries suffered by children and ensure that their parents, legal guardian or closest relatives are informed.

XVI. Detecting, assisting and protecting children who are victims of violence as a result of their involvement with the justice system as alleged or sentenced offenders

43. Given the crucial importance of providing children who report abuse and incidents of violence within the justice system with immediate protection, support and counselling, Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international human rights instruments:

(*a*) To establish complaint mechanisms for child victims of violence within the justice system that are safe, confidential, effective and easily accessible;

(*b*) To ensure that children receive clear information, in particular when they first arrive in a place of detention, both verbally and in writing, about their rights, relevant procedures, how they can exercise their right to be heard and listened to, effective remedies to address incidents of violence and available services for assistance and support, as well as information on seeking compensation for damages, that such information is age- and culturally appropriate and child- and gender-sensitive, and that parents and legal guardians are equally provided with relevant information on these measures;

(*c*) To protect children who report abuse, specifically taking into account the risks of retaliation, including by removing those allegedly implicated in violence against or ill-treatment of children from any position of control or power, whether direct or indirect, over complainants, witnesses and their families, and those conducting the investigation;

(*d*) To take effective measures to protect children who provide information or act as witnesses in proceedings related to a case involving violence within the justice system;

(*e*) To provide access to fair, prompt and equitable redress mechanisms and accessible procedures for seeking and obtaining compensation for child victims of violence in the justice system, and to endeavour to adequately fund victim compensation schemes.

44. Recognizing the importance of detecting and responding to all incidents of violence against children as a result of their involvement with the justice system as alleged or sentenced offenders, Member States are urged, as appropriate:

(*a*) To ensure that laws establishing obligations to report violence against children in the justice system respect children's rights and are incorporated into the relevant regulations of agencies and rules of conduct, and that all those working with children have clear guidance on reporting requirements and consequences;

(*b*) To implement protection measures for staff who report in good faith alleged incidents of violence against children, and to adopt rules and procedures that protect the identity of professionals and private individuals who bring cases of violence against children to the attention of the competent authorities;

(*c*) To ensure the prompt, independent and effective investigation of all alleged incidents of violence against children involved with the justice system, as alleged or sentenced offenders, by competent and independent authorities, including medical personnel, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality.

XVII. Strengthening accountability and oversight mechanisms

45. Member States are urged to take all appropriate measures to combat impunity and the tolerance of violence against children within the justice system, including through awareness-raising programmes, education and effective prosecution of violent offences committed against children within the justice system.

46. Member States are encouraged to ensure that there is a clear and sustained commitment and obligation at all levels of justice institutions to prevent and address violence against children, including in a child- and gender-sensitive manner.

47. Member States are urged, as appropriate and while taking into consideration relevant international legal instruments:

(*a*) To promote accountability for incidents of violence against children in the justice system, including by adopting and implementing effective measures to enhance integrity and prevent corruption;

(*b*) To establish internal and external accountability mechanisms in policing and in places of detention;

(*c*) To establish all key elements of an effective accountability system, including independent national oversight, monitoring and complaint mechanisms for agencies dealing with children;

(*d*) To ensure the independent, prompt and effective investigation and prosecution of offences involving violence against children within the justice system;

(*e*) To ensure that all public officials who are found to be responsible for violence against children are held accountable through workplace disciplinary measures, termination of employment and criminal justice investigations, where appropriate;

(*f*) To promote transparency and public accountability regarding all measures taken to hold accountable perpetrators of violence and those who are responsible for preventing such violence;

(*g*) To undertake criminal or other public investigations into all serious reports of violence against children at any stage of the justice process, and to ensure that such investigations are carried out by persons of integrity, are adequately funded and are completed without undue delay.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/19. Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Reaffirming also its commitment to the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels,[153]

Strongly determined to reinvigorate political will and to raise the level of the international community's commitment to moving the sustainable development agenda forward, through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the necessity of respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the prevention of crime and the administration of and access to justice, including criminal justice,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "A life of dignity for all: accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015",[154] and noting the recommendations of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda,[155]

Noting the activity of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting also the thematic and national consultations on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda organized by the United Nations Development Group in many countries,

Reiterating that the rule of law and development are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law,

Reiterating also that transnational crime must be addressed with full respect for the principles of the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, and in accordance with the rule of law, as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socioeconomic conditions, and in that regard stressing again the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States,

Stressing the importance of a well-functioning, efficient, fair, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 67/186 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking", and its resolution 68/188 of 18 December 2013, entitled "The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015",

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[153] General Assembly resolution 67/1.

[154] A/68/202 and Corr.1.

[155] See A/67/890, annex.

Acknowledging the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law, and also acknowledging that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other, as stated in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, of 2010,[156]

Reaffirming the importance of promoting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[157] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[158] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[159]

Reaffirming also the importance of relevant international anti-terrorism instruments, as appropriate, and drawing on the existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolution 63/23 of 17 November 2008, entitled "Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence",

Concerned about the serious threat that violence related to transnational organized crime poses to development and the rule of law, security and well-being of communities, hindering the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by reducing national income and productivity, diverting investment and rolling back hard-won development gains, and recognizing that comprehensive crime prevention strategies can contribute to addressing those challenges effectively,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that women and girls, on the basis of gender equality, fully enjoy the benefits of the rule of law, and committed to using law to uphold equal rights and ensure their full and equal participation,

Welcoming the conference entitled "Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule of Law", hosted by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok on 15 November 2013, which discussed the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice as a substantive contribution to the discussion on the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting the publication of the study paper entitled "Accounting for security and justice in the post-2015 development agenda" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2013,

Noting also the publication of the "Global Study on Homicide 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data" by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Taking into consideration that the main theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha in 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation",

Convinced that respect for and promotion of the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, are essential elements in addressing and preventing transnational organized crime and corruption, and noting that the rule of law requires strong and efficient justice sector coordination, as well as effective inter-agency cooperation and coordination with other relevant United Nations offices and activities,

1. *Recognizes* the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommends that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated;

2. *Underscores* that the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda should take into account respect for and promotion of the rule of law and that crime prevention and criminal justice have an important role in that regard, giving due consideration to the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal

[156] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

[157] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[158] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[159] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Justice in order to channel, as appropriate, its contribution to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in their deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda, to give due consideration to the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice, while promoting universal respect for human rights and strengthening relevant national institutions;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as a member of the United Nations System Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, to continue to contribute analytical inputs and expertise to the work of the Task Team and to report to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session on the results of this work;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, incorporating the wide range of judicial and non-judicial measures to ensure accountability and promote reconciliation while protecting the rights of victims of crime and of abuse of power, drawing on the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its mandates, to support criminal justice reforms and strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels;

6. *Also stresses* the need for government institutions, the judicial system and the legislative system to be gender-sensitive and for the continued promotion of the full participation of women in such institutions;

7. *Further stresses* the importance of promoting the design and implementation of national and regional strategies and policies, as appropriate, on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice as an effective and coordinated response to transnational organized crime, particularly in connection with new and emerging forms of transnational organized crime;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in developing comprehensive crime prevention strategies, to address violence related to transnational organized crime, including urban crime, and to continue to support the exchange of expertise and good practices, with the support of civil society, as appropriate;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels, where necessary, including gender-specific data, in order to contribute, where appropriate, to the post-2015 development agenda;

10. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to include in their work programmes the issues of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as to consider exploring the challenges posed by violence related to transnational organized crime, and encourages them to develop appropriate training material;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, through the Commission, to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/20. International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/180 of 19 December 2011 and 68/186 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking",

Recalling also the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000,[160] as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,[161]

Recalling further the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,[162] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,[163] and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague on 14 May 1954,[164] and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954[164] and 26 March 1999,[165] and other relevant conventions, and reaffirming the necessity for those States which have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

Alarmed at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and observing that illicitly trafficked cultural property is increasingly being sold through all kinds of markets, inter alia in auctions, in particular over the Internet, and that such property is being unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported with the facilitation of modern and sophisticated technologies,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking,[166]

Welcoming the initiatives promoted within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and the cooperative network established among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, the World Customs Organization and the International Council of Museums in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property, and encouraging those entities to continue to play an active role in that area,

Recalling that the theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and considering that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Congress will focus on strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation,

Reiterating the significance of cultural property as part of the common heritage of humankind and as unique and important testimony of the culture and identity of peoples and the necessity of protecting cultural property, and reaffirming in that regard the need to strengthen international cooperation in preventing, prosecuting and punishing all aspects of trafficking in cultural property,

Recognizing that, in its resolution 66/180, it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in consultation with Member States and in close cooperation, as appropriate, with the

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[160] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[161] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[162] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

[163] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

[164] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

[165] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[166] E/CN.15/2013/14.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, INTERPOL and other competent international organizations, to further explore the development of specific guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property,

Recognizing also that, in its resolution 68/186, it welcomed the progress made in exploring the development of non-binding guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, stressed the need for their expeditious finalization, bearing in mind the importance of the matter for all Member States, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reconvene the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property for Member States to review and revise the draft guidelines, with a view to finalizing and submitting the draft guidelines to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session,

Recognizing further that the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, contained in the annex to the present resolution, can be considered by Member States in the development and strengthening of their policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property and related offences in all situations,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the meeting of the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property held in Vienna from 15 to 17 January 2014 to finalize the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences;

2. *Adopts* the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences, contained in the annex to the present resolution, and underlines that the Guidelines represent a useful framework to guide Member States in the development and strengthening of their criminal justice policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property and other related offences;

3. *Strongly encourages* Member States to apply the Guidelines to the maximum extent possible, where appropriate, in view of strengthening international cooperation in this field;

4. *Encourages* Member States to undertake efforts to overcome practical difficulties in the implementation of the Guidelines in their constant endeavour to combat trafficking in cultural property, in all situations and on the basis of common and shared responsibility;

5. *Strongly encourages* Member States to evaluate and review their legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies, programmes and practices related to crime prevention and criminal justice matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems and drawing upon the Guidelines, in order to ensure their adequacy for preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

6. *Invites* Member States and other relevant stakeholders attending the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to discuss good practices and challenges in promoting international cooperation to combat trafficking in cultural property under workshop 3 (Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation);

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and making use of the work of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, as appropriate;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make the Guidelines widely available, including through the development of relevant tools, such as handbooks and training manuals;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, where appropriate, in consultation with Member States, to develop a practical assistance tool to assist in the implementation of the Guidelines, taking into consideration the technical background document developed for the elaboration of the Guidelines and the comments made by Member States;

10. *Invites* Member States to use all relevant tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, including the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime knowledge management portal and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, and also invites Member States to provide to the Secretariat legislation and case law related to trafficking in cultural property, for inclusion in the portal;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex

International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences

Introduction

1. The International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences have been developed in recognition of the criminal character of such offences and their devastating consequences for the cultural heritage of humankind. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 66/180 and 68/186 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2010/19, draft guidelines were developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in consultation with Member States and in close cooperation, as appropriate, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other competent international organizations.

2. The first draft of the guidelines was reviewed at an informal expert group meeting, held from 21 to 23 November 2011, composed of 20 experts from around the world with expertise in various fields related to the subject matter of the guidelines, including representatives of INTERPOL, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Based on the valuable comments and advice on improving the draft, a second draft was presented to and discussed by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its second meeting, held from 27 to 29 June 2012. Taking into account a compendium, prepared by the Secretariat, of comments made by Member States on the draft guidelines, the expert group reviewed and revised the guidelines at its third meeting, held from 15 to 17 January 2014, with a view to their finalization.

3. The Guidelines are based on crime prevention and criminal justice aspects of protection against trafficking in cultural property, taking into consideration a review of current practices and initiatives in several countries in addressing the problem of trafficking in cultural property, as well as principles and norms arising from the analysis of the following international legal instruments: the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[167] the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[168] the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict[169] and its First[169] and Second Protocols;[170] the Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts;[171] the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;[172] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally

[167] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[168] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[169] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

[170] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[171] Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

[172] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

Exported Cultural Objects adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law;[173] and the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.[174]

4. The present set of non-binding guidelines is available to Member States for their consideration in the development and strengthening of crime prevention and criminal justice policies, strategies, legislation and cooperation mechanisms to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property and related offences in all situations. Their development follows the expression, by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their resolutions, of alarm at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and of the need to promote international cooperation to combat crime in a concerted manner.

5. The Guidelines have the purpose of serving as a reference for national policymakers and as a tool for capacity-building in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property and related offences, in coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent international organizations, as appropriate. On the basis of the guidelines finalized by the intergovernmental expert group and submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and taking into consideration the technical background document containing the version of the guidelines dated April 2012, and the comments made by Member States, the Commission may ask the Secretariat to develop a practical assistance tool, as appropriate, to aid in the implementation of the Guidelines.

6. The Guidelines contain four chapters:

(*a*) Chapter I contains guidelines on crime prevention strategies (including information and data collection, the role of cultural institutions and the private sector, the monitoring of the cultural property market, imports and exports, and archaeological sites, as well as education and public awareness);

(*b*) Chapter II contains guidelines on criminal justice policies (including adherence to and implementation of relevant international treaties, the criminalization of specific harmful conduct or the establishment of administrative offences, corporate liability, seizure and confiscation and investigative measures);

(*c*) Chapter III contains guidelines on international cooperation (including matters related to jurisdictional basis, extradition, seizure and confiscation, and cooperation among law enforcement and investigating authorities, as well as the return, restitution or repatriation of cultural property);

(*d*) Chapter IV contains a guideline on the scope of application of the Guidelines.

I. Prevention strategies

A. Information and data collection

Guideline 1. States should consider establishing and developing inventories or databases, as appropriate, of cultural property for the purpose of protection against its trafficking. The absence of registration of cultural property in such inventories shall by no means exclude it from protection against trafficking and related offences.

Guideline 2. States should consider, where possible under their national legislation, the relevant cultural property as registered in the official inventory of a State that has enacted laws on national or State ownership, provided that the owner State has issued a public formal statement to that effect.

Guideline 3. States should consider:

(*a*) Introducing or improving statistics on import and export of cultural property;

(*b*) Introducing or improving statistics, where practical, on administrative and criminal offences against cultural property;

(*c*) Establishing or improving national databases, as appropriate, on trafficking in cultural property and related offences and on trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded or missing cultural property;

[173] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

[174] Ibid., vol. 2562, No. 45694.

(*d*) Introducing mechanisms to enable the reporting of suspicious dealings or sales on the Internet;

(*e*) Contributing to international data collection on trafficking in cultural property and related offences through the United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the INTERPOL database on stolen works of art and through other relevant organizations;

(*f*) Contributing to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization database of national laws and regulations pertaining to cultural property.

Guideline 4. States should consider, as appropriate, establishing a central national authority or empowering an existing authority and/or enacting other mechanisms for coordinating the activities related to the protection of cultural property against trafficking and related offences.

B. The role of cultural institutions and the private sector

Guideline 5. States should consider encouraging cultural institutions and the private sector to adopt codes of conduct and to disseminate best practices on policies on the acquisition of cultural property.

Guideline 6. States should encourage cultural institutions and the private sector to report suspected trafficking in cultural property cases to law enforcement authorities.

Guideline 7. States should consider promoting and supporting training on cultural property regulations for cultural institutions and the private sector, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, including rules on the acquisition of cultural property.

Guideline 8. States should encourage, as appropriate, Internet providers and web-based auctioneers and vendors to cooperate in preventing trafficking in cultural property, including through the adoption of specific codes of conduct.

C. Monitoring

Guideline 9. States should consider, in accordance with the relevant international instruments, introducing and implementing appropriate import and export control procedures, such as certificates for the export and import of cultural property.

Guideline 10. States should consider creating and implementing monitoring measures for the market of cultural property, including for the Internet.

Guideline 11. States should, where possible, create and implement programmes for research, mapping and surveillance of archaeological sites for the purpose of protecting them against pillage, clandestine excavation and trafficking.

D. Education and public awareness

Guideline 12. States should consider supporting and promoting public awareness campaigns, including through the media, to foster among the general public a culture of concern about trafficking in cultural property, for the purpose of protecting that cultural property against pillage and trafficking.

II. Criminal justice policies

A. International legal texts

Guideline 13. States should consider adopting legislation criminalizing trafficking in cultural property and related offences in accordance with applicable existing international instruments, in particular the Organized Crime Convention, relating to trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 14. In bilateral cooperation, States may consider making use of the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property.[1]

[1] Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.1, annex.

B. Criminal and administrative offences

Guideline 15. States should consider defining the concept of "cultural property", including movable and immovable cultural property, when necessary, for the purposes of criminal law.

Guideline 16. States should consider criminalizing, as serious offences, acts such as:

(*a*) Trafficking in cultural property;

(*b*) Illicit export and illicit import of cultural property;

(*c*) Theft of cultural property (or consider elevating the offence of ordinary theft to a serious offence when it involves cultural property);

(*d*) Looting of archaeological and cultural sites and/or illicit excavation;

(*e*) Conspiracy or participation in an organized criminal group for trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

(*f*) Laundering, as referred to in article 6 of the Organized Crime Convention, of trafficked cultural property.

Guideline 17. States should consider introducing in their criminal legislation other offences, such as damaging or vandalizing cultural property or acquiring, with conscious avoidance of the legal status, trafficked cultural property, when such offences are related to trafficking in cultural property.

Guideline 18. States should consider introducing obligations, as appropriate, to report suspected cases of trafficking of and related offences against cultural property and to report the discovery of archaeological sites, archaeological finds or other objects of relevant cultural interest, and, for those States that have done so, to criminalize the failure to meet those obligations.

Guideline 19. States should consider making it possible, in a way not contradictory to their fundamental legal principles, to infer a perpetrator's knowledge that an object has been reported as trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded, on the basis of objective factual circumstances, including when the cultural property is registered as such in a publicly accessible database.

C. Criminal and administrative sanctions

Guideline 20. States should consider providing proportionate, effective and dissuasive sanctions for the above-mentioned criminal offences.

Guideline 21. States may consider adopting custodial sanctions for some selected criminal offences so as to meet the standard, required under article 2 (*b*) of the Organized Crime Convention, for "serious crime".

Guideline 22. States should consider the adoption of bans and disqualifications, and the revocation of licences, as complementary criminal or administrative sanctions whenever possible.

D. Corporate liability

Guideline 23. States should consider introducing or extending liability (criminal, administrative or civil in nature) of corporations or legal persons for the above-mentioned offences.

Guideline 24. States should consider introducing proportionate, effective and dissuasive sanctions for corporate offences of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, including fines, bans or disqualifications, revocation of licences and revocation of benefits, including tax exemptions or government subsidies, where possible.

E. Seizure and confiscation

Guideline 25. States should consider introducing criminal investigation and the search, seizure and confiscation of trafficked cultural property, as well as the proceeds of crimes related to such trafficking, and ensure its return, restitution or repatriation.

Guideline 26. States should consider, in a way not contradictory to their fundamental legal principles, the possibility of requiring that the alleged offender, the owner or the holder (if different) demonstrate the lawful origin of cultural property liable to seizure or confiscation for trafficking or related offences.

Guideline 27. States should consider introducing confiscation of the proceeds of the offence or of property of a value equivalent to such proceeds.

Guideline 28. States may consider using confiscated economic assets for financing expenses for recovery and other prevention measures.

E. Investigations

Guideline 29. States should consider creating specialized law enforcement bodies or units, as well as providing specialized training for customs officials, law enforcement personnel and public prosecutors, with regard to trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 30. States should consider enhancing coordination, at both the national and international levels, among law enforcement bodies in order to increase the probability of discovering and successfully investigating trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 31. States may consider, in the investigation of the above-mentioned offences, especially if related to organized crime, allowing for the appropriate use by their competent authorities of controlled delivery and other special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, within their territory, and allowing for the admissibility in court of evidence derived therefrom.

III. Cooperation

A. Jurisdiction

Guideline 32. States should consider establishing their jurisdiction over the above-mentioned criminal offences when such offences are committed within their territory or when committed outside their territory by one of their nationals, in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Organized Crime Convention.

B. Judicial cooperation in criminal matters

Guideline 33. States that have not yet done so should consider becoming parties to existing international law instruments, in particular the Organized Crime Convention, and use them as a basis for international cooperation in criminal matters in respect of trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 34. States should consider providing each other with the widest possible mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the above-mentioned offences, also in order to enhance the effectiveness and speed of the procedures.

Guideline 35. States should contribute to and regularly update the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws and any other relevant database.

C. Extradition

Guideline 36. States should consider making the crimes against cultural property enumerated in guideline 16 extraditable offences. In the context of extradition procedures, States should also consider adopting and applying, where possible, provisional measures to preserve the cultural property related to the alleged offence for the purpose of restitution.

Guideline 37. States should consider enhancing the effectiveness and speed of extradition for trafficking in cultural property and related offences, where such offences are considered extraditable.

Guideline 38. States should consider n the case of refusal of extradition only on the basis of nationality, submitting the case, when requested b the State that had sought extradition, to the competent authority in order to consider prosecution.

D. International cooperation for p rposes of seizure and confiscation

Guideline 39. States should consider c operating in identifying, tracing, seizing and confiscating trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, lo ted, illicitly excavated, illicitly traded or missing cultural property.

Guideline 40. States may consider pu ting in place mechanisms to enable the contribution of confiscated financial assets to international or int rgovernmental bodies concerned with the fight against transnational organized crime, including trafficking i cultural property and related offences.

E. International cooperation amor g law enforcement and investigating authorities

Guideline 41. States should consider en hancing the exchange of information on trafficking in cultural property and related offences by sharing or inter connecting inventories of cultural property and databases on trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated, illicitly traded or missing cultural property, and/or contributing to international ones.

Guideline 42. States should consider, where appropriate, in the framework of international judicial cooperation, enhancing the exchange of information on previous convictions and ongoing investigations relating to trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 43. States should consider concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in order to establish joint investigative teams for trafficking in cultural property and related offences.

Guideline 44. States should consider assisting each other in planning and implementing specialized training programmes for law enforcement personnel.

Guideline 45. States should consider enhancing or establishing privileged channels of communication between their law enforcement agencies.

F. Return, restitution or repatriation

Guideline 46. States should consider, in order to enhance international cooperation in criminal matters, undertaking appropriate measures to recover trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted, illicitly excavated or illicitly traded cultural property for the purpose of their return, restitution or repatriation.

Guideline 47. States should consider pondering, procedurally, as appropriate, the owner State's provisions on national or State ownership in order to facilitate the return, restitution or repatriation of public cultural property.

IV. Scope of application

Guideline 48. States should consider applying the Guidelines in any situations, including exceptional circumstances, that foster trafficking in cultural property and related offences, in the framework of the above-mentioned conventions and other relevant international instruments.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/21. Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the importance of adopting effective policies, programmes and actions to prevent and confront crime, violence and insecurity, including measures for the protection of individuals and groups in vulnerable situations,

Recognizing the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, placing particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth,

Recognizing also that States should encourage partnerships between all appropriate levels of government and relevant stakeholders within civil society, aimed at ensuring the strengthening and sustainability of effective crime prevention strategies, programmes and initiatives, as appropriate, and at promoting a culture of peace and non-violence,

Emphasizing that public security policies should encourage measures for addressing the multiple causes of crime, violence and insecurity,

Recognizing that the development and adoption of crime prevention policies and programmes and their monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of States, and reaffirming that such efforts should be based on a participatory, collaborative and integrated approach that involves all relevant stakeholders, including those from civil society,[176]

Recognizing also the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships in preventing crime in all its forms and manifestations, through joint and coordinated programmes,

Mindful of the prevention provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[177] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[178] as well as relevant standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[179] the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,[180] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[181] and the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[182]

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the area of crime prevention, including the development of technical tools and the provision of technical assistance to requesting Member States, in particular in the field of statistics and data collection and analysis in support of violence and crime prevention policies,

Underlining the need for all States to implement in a comprehensive, integrated and participatory manner crime prevention strategies, policies and programmes that address the multiple risk factors of both crime and victimization, based on the best available evidence and good practices, as an integral element of strategies to foster comprehensive social and economic development,

1. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement, as appropriate, comprehensive policies and programmes that, by fostering social development, are aimed at the prevention of crime and violence and that address the multiple factors that contribute to crime and victimization, in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and based on available evidence and good practices;

2. *Invites* Member States to consider, when developing crime prevention programmes, such issues as social inclusion, the strengthening of the social fabric, access to justice, social reintegration of offenders and access to health and education services, to consider the needs of victims of crime when developing those programmes, and to promote a culture of lawfulness and the well-being of individuals, with a particular emphasis on children and youth;

3. *Encourages* Member States to review and update, where appropriate, existing crime prevention strategies and to ensure that their effectiveness is measurable, in order to respond to the needs of the population and society as a whole;

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[176] Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World (General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex), para. 33.

[177] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

[178] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[179] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[180] Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9, annex.

[181] Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, annex.

[182] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

4. *Urges* Member States to create and implement crime prevention policies and programmes designed to promote, inter alia, the participation of youth in achieving safer and more just, democratic and cohesive societies;

5. *Invites* Member States to exchange successful experiences and best practices in crime prevention with other Member States, thus promoting regional cooperation and coordination in crime prevention, with a view to addressing shared challenges through a comprehensive approach, in order to achieve significant long-term progress in this field;

6. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate crime prevention measures by assigning them to appropriate government bodies or, as necessary, creating a dedicated body that addresses and studies ways of strengthening social policies for crime prevention;

7. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its development of tools and facilitation of technical assistance programmes, urges the Office to continue to strengthen such programmes, and calls upon the Organization, upon request by Member States, to support the sharing of successful experiences and best practices between Member States;

8. *Recommends* that, in order to deepen cooperation and coordination among Member States, the issue of social policies for the prevention of violence and crime should be included as a matter of particular importance within the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/22. Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the General Assembly had vested in the Economic and Social Council, and recognized the need for a more effective Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, as well as for implementation of the international development goals agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also that, through its resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should base its annual programme of work on a main theme that would, inter alia, be decided by the Council based on inputs from its subsidiary bodies, as well as Member States, and that an integration segment should be held annually, the main functions of which would be to consolidate all the inputs of Member States, the subsidiary bodies of the Council, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders and to promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely social, environmental and economic,

Recognizing the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as set out in General Assembly resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012, including the decision that the main theme of the Congress would be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation",

1. *Invites* Member States, international organizations and all relevant stakeholders to provide to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime their views regarding the contribution that the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, considering its main theme, could make to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, while respecting the process established by the General Assembly, and requests the Office to report to the Congress on that matter;

2. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/23. Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced of the need to provide migrants with humane treatment and full protection of their rights,

Expressing its deepest concern over the negative impact of the smuggling of migrants on society and the rule of law and over the fact that individual migrants have lost their lives in dangerous smuggling operations, and commending all those who have dedicated themselves to protecting and assisting smuggled migrants, whose lives or safety are endangered by reason of being the object of such conduct,

Expressing its deepest concern also about the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized criminal entities and others that profit from the smuggling of migrants, especially women and children, and related offences,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 66/128 of 19 December 2011, entitled "Violence against women migrant workers", 66/172 of 19 December 2011, entitled "Protection of migrants", 67/185 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families", 67/219 of 21 December 2012, entitled "International migration and development", 68/4 of 3 October 2013, entitled "Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development", and 68/193 of 18 December 2013, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity",

Recognizing that international migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, and also recognizing that this cross-cutting phenomenon should be addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner, while respecting human rights and integrating development aspects, with due regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions,

Underlining the challenges posed by the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, as illustrated by events at the global level,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States under applicable international law to exercise due diligence to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and to investigate and punish perpetrators, notwithstanding the obligation of States to protect the rights and respect the dignity of smuggled migrants under applicable international law,

Recognizing the sovereign right of States to enact and implement migration and border security measures, without prejudice to applicable international commitments in relation to the free movement of people,

Recognizing also the need for more effective international information-sharing, law enforcement cooperation and mutual legal assistance to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants,

Recalling that migrants shall not be liable to criminal prosecution under the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[183] for the fact of having been the object of conduct set out in article 6 of the Protocol, and that nothing in the Protocol prevents a State party from taking measures against a person whose conduct constitutes an offence under its domestic law,

Bearing in mind the need for a focused and consistent criminal justice approach to the smuggling of migrants and related offences,

[183] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

Underlining that, although the crime of smuggling of migrants may share, in some cases, some common features with the crime of trafficking in persons, Member States need to recognize that they are distinct crimes requiring separate and complementary legal, operational and policy responses,

Welcoming the work and tools of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the framework of the Global Programme against the Smuggling of Migrants, including the Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants, the International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and the Assessment Guide to the Criminal Justice Response to the Smuggling of Migrants,

Noting the launch by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling and related conduct as a secure solution for collecting, sharing and analysing information on the smuggling of migrants, in support of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime,

Recalling that the theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation",

1. *Underlines* the need to address challenges related to the smuggling of migrants through a comprehensive and balanced approach, and through bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue, as appropriate, between countries of origin, transit and destination;

2. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing preventive measures, combating criminal networks and improving border control management, without prejudice to applicable international commitments in relation to the free movement of people;

3. *Highlights* the need to promote or strengthen, as appropriate, development programmes and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account the socioeconomic realities of migration and paying special attention to economically and socially depressed areas, in order to combat the root socioeconomic causes of the smuggling of migrants, especially those related to poverty;

4. *Underlines* that international cooperation to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants implies a common and shared responsibility among Member States;

5. *Also underlines* the crucial role of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[184] and of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[183] as the primary international legal instruments to combat the smuggling of migrants and related conduct;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing level of adherence to the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and, on the tenth anniversary of its entry into force, urges States parties to implement it fully, and encourages States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Protocol;

7. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate, to adopt measures to increase public awareness of the fact that the smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity frequently perpetrated by organized criminal groups for profit, posing serious risks to the migrants concerned;

8. *Stresses* the need to develop national and, as appropriate, regional policies and strategies against the smuggling of migrants and to reinforce international cooperation for the prevention of the crime and for the prosecution of smugglers, in accordance with national laws and legislation;

9. *Encourages* Member States to adopt relevant measures, including, if necessary, reviewing relevant legislation, including criminal legislation, and to criminalize the acts covered by the Organized Crime Convention and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, including by introducing appropriate sanctions commensurate with the nature and gravity of the offence;

[184] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

10. *Urges* Member States, as appropriate, to avail themselves of the international cooperation framework provided by the Organized Crime Convention, the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and other applicable international legal instruments, in order to ensure that they have an adequate legal framework to allow for extradition, mutual legal assistance and other cooperation tools in relation to such crimes;

11. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with each other and with relevant international organizations to the fullest extent possible, in accordance with articles 18 and 19 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol and applicable obligations under relevant international law;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure that, in investigating and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants, the concurrent undertaking of financial investigations is considered, with a view to tracing, freezing and confiscating proceeds acquired through that crime, and to consider the smuggling of migrants to be a predicate offence of money-laundering;

13. *Further encourages* Member States to take measures to protect witnesses in cases of smuggling of migrants, as called for in the Organized Crime Convention, to take appropriate measures to provide for the effective protection of witnesses who testify in criminal proceedings and, as appropriate, their relatives, including protection from potential retaliation, and to strengthen international cooperation in this area;

14. *Encourages* Member States to promote the reliable collection of data and research, at the national and, as appropriate, the regional and international levels, on the smuggling of migrants, including on smuggling networks and the involvement of organized crime in countries of origin, transit and destination, and on the possible links that may exist between the smuggling of migrants and other criminal activities;

15. *Also encourages* Member States to consider strengthening multi-agency cooperation and coordination at the national, bilateral and, where appropriate, regional levels, and to consider, if necessary, the establishment of multi-agency centres for the purpose of data collection, strategic analysis and information-sharing in order to detect, prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, in accordance with national legislation;

16. *Further encourages* Member States to exchange information, as appropriate, on best practices to promote cooperation to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and coordination to investigate and prosecute the smuggling of migrants, in accordance with applicable domestic and international law;

17. *Encourages* Member States to use existing channels for information exchange, such as those provided by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to exchange information, in a manner consistent with domestic law, including information on persons convicted or suspected of conducting or facilitating the smuggling of migrants;

18. *Notes* the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and the need to avoid approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability, and reaffirms the need to effectively protect the rights and respect the dignity of smuggled migrants and internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination and other applicable obligations under relevant international law, taking into account the special needs of women and children, especially unaccompanied children;

19. *Stresses* the primary role of the State in overcoming the challenges posed by the smuggling of migrants, and recognizes the important contribution of non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society in protecting and assisting smuggled migrants;

20. *Invites* Member States to fully utilize all relevant tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime within the Global Programme against the Smuggling of Migrants and the relevant regional and national programmes, including the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime knowledge management portal, and also invites Member States to provide to the Secretariat legislation and case law related to the smuggling of migrants, for inclusion in that portal;

21. *Also invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants through the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, with a view to building capacities and enhancing abilities to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants;

22. *Encourages* Member States to provide specialized training for law enforcement, immigration and border control officials and coastguard personnel, as well as forensic experts, prosecutors and judges, so that they are better able to recognize and deal with issues related to the smuggling of migrants;

23. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to criminalize, investigate and prosecute the smuggling of migrants, and invites Member States to consider and to draw upon the International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, the Basic Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants and the In-depth Training Manual on Investigating and Prosecuting the Smuggling of Migrants;

24. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen collaboration and cooperation with all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including Global Migration Group members, within their respective mandates, in order to adopt a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach and thus to fully address the challenges posed by the smuggling of migrants;

25. *Encourages* Member States to make the best use of the relevant work and initiatives of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network in order to promote regional and international cooperation against the smuggling of migrants;

26. *Encourages* Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote cooperation on the most effective ways to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, in view of, among other things, the workshop on the topic "Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims", to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

27. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/24. Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014,[185] and notes with satisfaction the support expressed at the high-level review by the Commission of the progress made by Member States in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[186] for the decision taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012 to convene a special session on the world drug problem early in 2016, in implementation of the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the Political Declaration;

2. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as

[185] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[186] Ibid., *2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

amended by the 1972 Protocol,[187] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[188] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[189]

3. *Stresses* the importance of the special session on the world drug problem in 2016, as noted in Commission resolution 57/5, as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation;

4. *Reaffirms* that, at its special session on the world drug problem in 2016, it will address substantive issues on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility and in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[190] and in particular with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States;

5. *Decides* that the special session shall be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

6. *Also decides* that the special session on the world drug problem in 2016 shall have an inclusive preparatory process that includes extensive substantive consultations, allowing organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to fully contribute to the process, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Further decides* that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, shall lead this process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, and in this regard invites the President of the General Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the process;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Commission to take all measures necessary to use its existing meetings and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner to ensure adequate preparation for the special session in 2016, and requests the Commission to continue to take all measures necessary to prepare for the special session, as early as possible;

9. *Encourages* the participation of all Member States and the provision of assistance to the least developed countries in the preparatory work undertaken by the Commission in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for this purpose;

10. *Recognizes* that the special session on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 constitutes an opportunity for a high-level and wide-ranging discussion among Member States leading up to the target date of 2019, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant international instruments, in order to further implement the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

11. *Also recognizes* the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in the preparations for and during the fifty-second and the fifty-seventh sessions of the Commission, including their high-level segments, and recognizes further the need for their active involvement in the preparations for the special session, as well as the need for their effective, substantive and active involvement during the special session, in accordance with the rules of procedure and practice developed for other special sessions of the General Assembly, and requests the Chair of the Commission to consider undertaking consultations and other appropriate actions in this regard with relevant stakeholders;

12. *Invites* organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, multilateral development banks, other relevant international organizations, including the International Narcotics Control

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[187] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[188] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[189] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[190] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Board, and regional organizations to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session in 2016, in particular by submitting to the Commission, through the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, specific recommendations on the issues to be addressed at the special session;

13. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in preparation for the special session in 2016;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision taken in resolution 67/193 to conduct the special session and its preparatory process from within existing regular budget resources;

15. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/25. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[191] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[192]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[193]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/43 of 25 July 2013,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

[191] A/69/66.

[192] E/2014/11.

[193] See E/2014/SR.45.

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/97 of 11 December 2013, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[192] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[191]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples, on a case-by-case basis;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible on a case-by-case basis;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned and on a case-by-case basis, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2014 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),[194] in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its 2015 session;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

[194] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

2014/26. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/235 of 20 December 2013 and 68/82 of 11 December 2013,

Recalling also its resolution 2013/8 of 19 July 2013,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,[195]

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[196] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[197] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[197] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[198] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Taking note, in that regard, of the accession by Palestine, on 1 April 2014, to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Stressing the importance of the revival and acceleration of serious and credible negotiations within the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[199] and the Quartet road map,[200] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly as a result of settlement activities, which are illegal under international law,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

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[195] A/69/81-E/2014/13.

[196] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[197] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[198] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[199] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[200] S/2003/529, annex.

Commending the efforts of the Palestinian Government, despite the many constraints, to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water, and welcoming in that regard the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, launched on 15 August 2013, which is aimed at, inter alia, enhancing developmental support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Gravely concerned about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Encouraging all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlements,

Taking note of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,[201]

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation, vandalism and incitement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular by illegal armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, historic and religious sites and agricultural lands, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in that regard,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory[202] and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, historical landmarks, agricultural lands and orchards, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of settlements and the wall and confiscation of land, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing forced displacement and dispossession of Palestinian civilians, including the Bedouin community, due to the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socioeconomic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about ongoing Israeli military operations and policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestinian refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

Expressing grave concern, in particular, about the continuing crisis in the Gaza Strip as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and

[201] A/HRC/22/63.

[202] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials, and emphasizing the need for security for all civilian populations,

Recognizing the prolonged negative impact of the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and in November 2012 on the economic conditions, the provision of social services and the living conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, including as a result of the heavy casualties among civilians, including hundreds of children and women, the internal displacement of thousands of civilians and the widespread damage to homes, vital civilian infrastructure, hospitals, schools, food supply installations, economic, industrial and agricultural properties and several United Nations facilities in the Gaza Strip,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where the humanitarian crisis continues to deepen, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009,

Gravely concerned about various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the deaths and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, excessive use of administrative detention, lack of proper medical care and denial of family visits and of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about any ill-treatment and harassment of Palestinian prisoners and all reports of torture, while taking note of the agreement reached in May 2012 on conditions of detention in Israeli prisons and calling for its full and immediate implementation,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Recognizing the efforts by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions and promote good governance, emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure, and commending in that regard the ongoing efforts to develop the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, including through the implementation of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011–2013 on governance, economy, social development and infrastructure, and the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments made by international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, while also expressing concern about the negative impact of the current financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government,

Commending, in that regard, the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Welcoming the formation of the new Palestinian Government of national consensus under the authority of President Mahmoud Abbas, in line with the Quartet principles, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map, in cooperation with the Quartet,

Aware that development and fostering healthy economic and social conditions are difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closures system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is critical in the Gaza Strip, and calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;[203]

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates the call* for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizes the need for security for all civilian populations;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[196]

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to prevent Israeli settlers from perpetrating such illegal activities;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct the implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza

[203] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

Strip, and notably to provide electrical power needed for the work on the northern Gaza emergency treatment project, and stresses in that regard the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the project for the desalination facility for the Gaza Strip;

11. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including, in particular, in and around occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

12. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalls in that regard Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, and stresses the need for its implementation;

13. *Reaffirms* that the ongoing construction by Israel of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice rendered on 9 July 2004[202] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

14. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaitra entrance;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

16. *Expresses appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, which has helped to ameliorate their critical economic and social conditions, and urges the continued provision of assistance, in cooperation with official Palestinian institutions and consistent with the Palestinian National Development Plan;

17. *Reiterates* the importance of the revival and accelerated advancement of negotiations of the peace process on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[199] and the Quartet road map,[200] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the realization of the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its 2015 session the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan".

45th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/27. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[204]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2013/9 of 22 July 2013 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/198 of 20 December 2013 on information and communications technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[205]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development",[206]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society[204] emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

2. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities, with their respective executive summaries, submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[205] including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

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[204] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[205] A/69/65-E/2014/12.

[206] E/CN.16/2014/3.

5. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component;

6. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the World Summit and, to that end, requested the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission, including considering strengthening the Commission, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding in Geneva, from 13 to 17 May 2013, of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum 2013, organized by the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme, as a multi-stakeholder platform for the coordination of implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and to facilitate the implementation of the World Summit action lines;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

9. *Welcomes* the progress highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, in particular the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants have access to information and communications technologies within their reach, in line with one of the World Summit targets, the value of this progress being enhanced by the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, m-agriculture, mobile transactions, m-government, e-government, e-business and development services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

10. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

11. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and notes with concern that there is a growing digital divide in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between high-income countries and other regions, with the least developed countries and Africa as a continent lagging behind the rest of the world;

13. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

14. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

15. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that, in some instances, the digital divide is also changing in character from one based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive from it, and recognizes in this

regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

16. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development on the state of broadband in 2013 and universalizing broadband, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

17. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

18. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

19. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

20. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services are essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

Internet governance

21. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

22. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[207]

Enhanced cooperation

23. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact on international public policy issues;

24. *Also recognizes* that the process towards enhanced cooperation, to be started by the Secretary-General, involving all relevant organizations by the end of the first quarter of 2006, will involve all stakeholders in their respective roles, will proceed as quickly as possible, consistent with legal process, and will be responsive to innovation; that relevant organizations should commence a process towards enhanced cooperation involving all stakeholders, proceeding as quickly as possible and being responsive to innovation; and that the same relevant organizations shall be requested to provide annual performance reports;

25. *Recalls* that, in its resolution 67/195 of 21 December 2012, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish a working group on enhanced

[207] See A/60/687.

cooperation to examine the mandate of the World Summit regarding enhanced cooperation as contained in the Tunis Agenda, through seeking, compiling and reviewing inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders, and to make recommendations on how to fully implement that mandate, and requested the working group to report to the Commission at its seventeenth session, in 2014, as an input to the overall review of the outcomes of the World Summit;

26. *Also recalls* that, in its resolution 67/195, the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Commission to ensure that the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation had balanced representation between Governments, from the five regional groups of the Commission, and invitees from all other stakeholders, namely, the private sector, civil society, technical and academic communities and intergovernmental and international organizations, drawn equally from developing and developed countries;

27. *Notes* that the Working Group held four meetings between May 2013 and May 2014, at which it examined the mandate of enhanced cooperation by issuing a questionnaire and seeking, compiling and reviewing inputs from all Member States and other stakeholders for the purpose of developing draft recommendations, as stipulated by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/195;

28. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation of the Commission,[208] and expresses its gratitude to the Chair and members and other stakeholders that submitted inputs and contributed to the work of the Working Group;

29. *Notes* that consensus emerged on certain issues while a wide divergence of opinions persisted in a number of other issues that prevented the Working Group from making recommendations on how to fully implement enhanced cooperation as contained in the Tunis Agenda, as stipulated in the mandate given to the Working Group by the General Assembly in resolution 67/195;

30. *Also notes* the work initiated by the Working Group to review the identified international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, list where there are existing international mechanisms addressing these issues, identify the status of mechanisms, if any, and whether they are addressing the issues, and attempt to identify gaps in order to ascertain what type of recommendations may be required;

31. *Recommends* that this work may be further continued by the secretariat of the Commission with a view to the submission of findings to the Commission at its intersessional meeting for further discussion and their integration into the 10-year review of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, to be prepared for consideration by the Commission at its eighteenth session;

Internet Governance Forum

32. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

33. *Also recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

34. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 67/195, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit, information on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission,[209] in particular on enhancing participation of developing countries;

35. *Notes* the holding of the eighth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, hosted by the Government of Indonesia in Nusa Dua, Bali, from 22 to 25 October 2013, under the main theme, entitled "Building Bridges – Enhancing Multi-stakeholder Cooperation for Growth and Sustainable Development";

[208] E/CN.16/2014/CRP.3.

[209] A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1.

36. *Welcomes* the holding of the ninth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Turkey and scheduled to take place in Istanbul from 2 to 5 September 2014, and notes that, in the preparatory process for the meeting, recommendations from the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum have been taken into consideration;

37. *Also welcomes* the offer of Brazil to host the tenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum in 2015 and, subject to the decision by the General Assembly on the renewal of the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum, further welcomes the offer of Mexico to host a meeting in 2016;

The road ahead

38. *Notes* the substantive discussion on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit during the seventeenth session of the Commission, held from 12 to 16 May 2014, and the ongoing work of the Commission of collecting input from all facilitators and stakeholders as part of the preparations for its 10-year review report on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, and requests the Commission to report thereon, through the Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015;

39. *Also notes* the holding of the event, coordinated by the International Telecommunication Union, entitled "WSIS+10 High Level Event" as an extended version of the World Summit on the Information Society Forum in Geneva, from 10 to 13 June 2014;

40. *Further notes* the holding of a 10-year review event of the World Summit entitled "Towards knowledge societies for peace and sustainable development", coordinated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in Paris, from 25 to 27 February 2013, and the final statement of the event;

41. *Notes* the holding of the fifth World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy Forum on international Internet-related public policy matters in Geneva, from 14 to 16 May 2013, and its output opinions;

42. *Also notes* the holding of the BYND 2015 Global Youth Summit, organized by the International Telecommunication Union and hosted by the Government of Costa Rica in San José, from 9 to 11 September 2013, and its declaration;

43. *Urges* United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[210]

44. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide, in its different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide among and within countries;

45. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

46. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

[210] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

47. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[211]

48. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review and modify the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(*a*) Notes with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development;

(*b*) Also notes the holding, in Mexico City, from 4 to 6 December 2013, of the eleventh World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium;

(*c*) Encourages Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, so as to be able to respond satisfactorily to surveys such as the World Summit targets survey, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(*d*) Encourages United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on poverty and in key sectors to identify the knowledge and skills needed to boost impacts;

(*e*) Calls upon international development partners to provide financial support to further facilitate capacity-building and technical assistance in developing countries;

49. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland and Switzerland to this fund;

50. *Recalls* paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda, in which the General Assembly was requested to make an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015, and paragraph 106, according to which the World Summit implementation and follow-up should be an integral part of the United Nations integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

51. *Also recalls* paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 67/195, in which the Assembly reaffirmed its role in the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, to be held by the end of 2015, as recognized in paragraph 111 of the Tunis Agenda;

52. *Further recalls* paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 68/198, in which the Assembly decided to finalize the modalities of the overall review as early as possible, and invited the President of the Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to convene open intergovernmental consultations for that purpose;

53. *Recommends* that, consistent with the World Summit process and subject to the decision by the General Assembly, an appropriate preparatory process be launched, drawing from the experience of the two phases of the World Summit;

54. *Notes* the role of the Commission, set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

55. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the stocktaking of activities related to the World Summit, which serves as one of the valuable tools for assisting with the follow-up, beyond the conclusion of the Tunis phase of the World Summit;

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[211] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

56. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at the global level, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit project prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

57. *Requests* the Commission to invite further inputs from Member States and all facilitators and stakeholders and to organize, during its eighteenth session, in 2015, a substantive discussion on the 10-year review report on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, and to report thereon, through the Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015;

58. *Recalls further* paragraph 48 of Council resolution 2013/9, in which the Council requested the Commission to submit, after its eighteenth session, the results of its 10-year review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Council, to the General Assembly as it makes an overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit in 2015;

59. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution as well as in the other Council resolutions on the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

60. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divide, taking into account considerations of gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups;

61. *Also emphasizes* the importance of information and communications technologies for development, and considers that it should be reflected as appropriate in the post-2015 development agenda.

46th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/28. Science, technology and innovation for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[212] in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/220 of 20 December 2013 on science, technology and innovation for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies,

[212] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2011/235 of 26 July 2011 providing for the extension, until 2015, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission,

Recognizing the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation in the achievement of a number of Millennium Development Goals, and highlighting the role of science, technology and innovation as a cross-cutting theme of the post-2015 development agenda to continue to address global challenges,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, "Science, technology and innovation for the post-2015 development agenda" and "Information and communications technologies for inclusive social and economic development",

Noting the need for new approaches that embed science, technology and innovation policies and capacity-building as crucial components of national development plans, inter alia through collaboration between sectoral ministries, science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology agencies and a range of regulatory bodies,

Recognizing the increased regional integration efforts throughout the world and the associated regional dimension of science, technology and innovation issues,

Noting the significant achievements and continuing potential contribution of information and communications technologies to human welfare, economic prosperity and employment,

Noting also that the success of using technology and innovation policies at the national level is facilitated by, among other things, the creation of policy environments that enable education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer,

Recommends the following for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(*a*) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

(i) To closely link science, technology, innovation and strategies of sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning;

(ii) To promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, including through collaboration with and among national programmes;

(iii) To undertake systemic research on new trends in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation and their impact on development, particularly in the context of the post-2015 development agenda;

(iv) To promote information and communications technologies through a capability-based approach that rests on the foundations of learning, innovation and competence-building systems, rather than a needs-based approach, and by establishing a conducive environment that attracts and supports private investment, innovation and entrepreneurship;

(v) To seek international cooperation opportunities in information and communications technologies, particularly in terms of identifying good practices, for example in e-learning — especially massive open online courses – e-government, e-science, e-health, management of electronic waste and disaster resilience, through existing and new cooperation platforms;

(vi) To address the ongoing and persistent gender gap in the fields of science, technology and innovation as a whole, and science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in particular, by encouraging mentoring and supporting other efforts to attract and retain women and girls in those fields;

(vii) To support the policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South and South-South cooperation by encouraging financial and technical assistance, capacity-building and technical training programmes or courses;

(*b*) The Commission is encouraged:

(i) To continue its role as a torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology, engineering and innovation issues;

(ii) To help to articulate the important role of information and communications technologies and science, technology, innovation and engineering in the post-2015 development agenda by acting as a forum for horizon scanning and strategic planning, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in areas such as food security, the management of water and other natural resources, urbanization, advanced manufacturing and related education and vocational needs, and drawing attention to emerging and disruptive technologies that can potentially affect the achievement of that agenda;

(iii) To raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries;

(iv) To discuss and explore innovative financing models as a means to attract new sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in particular smaller scale, off-grid renewable energy technologies, to address pressing challenges and needs for sustainable development, in collaboration with other organizations where appropriate;

(v) To provide a forum for sharing best practices, successful local innovation models, case studies and experiences on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for inclusive and sustainable development;

(vi) To play an active role in creating awareness of the potential contribution of science, technology and innovation to the post-2015 development agenda through substantive inputs to relevant processes and bodies of the United Nations and to share findings and good practices on science, technology and innovation among Member States and beyond;

(vii) To provide a forum for sharing good practices and experiences to identify and recommend ways and appropriate measures to promote innovation, research and development, creation of new knowledge and transfer of technology, as well as information and communications technologies for capacity-building in science, technology and engineering education, research and entrepreneurship for the benefit of developing countries and, in this context, to explore ways to expand cooperation among all countries, with particular attention to addressing pollution problems in order to protect the environment and share available resources;

(viii) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation related to the Millennium Development Goals and in the post-2015 development agenda, with the Chair of the Commission to report at appropriate reviews and meetings of the Economic and Social Council, including those related to the Millennium Development Goals review and the post-2015 development agenda;

(ix) To discuss the establishment of a systematic approach for strategy development related to science, technology and engineering for innovation;

(*c*) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:

(i) To seek funding proactively for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with an emphasis on the critical role of information and communications technologies in empowering science, technology and innovation and engineering capacity-building and utilization, and the implementation of the recommendations on those reviews, as appropriate, in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and international organizations;

(ii) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementing recommendations.

46th plenary meeting
16 July 2014

2014/29. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration[213] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[214] adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling its resolution 2013/46 of 26 July 2013 on the Istanbul Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 68/18 of 4 December 2013 and 68/224 of 20 December 2013,

Emphasizing the need for coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and noting the key role of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in this regard, as set out in paragraph 155 of the Programme of Action,

Recognizing that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity,

Noting the theme of the 2014 annual ministerial review, "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future", and the theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020;[215]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment, made by the international community in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[216] to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and also reaffirms the agreement to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action[214] and to fully integrate its priority areas into the framework for action contained in the outcome document, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Programme of Action of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

3. *Reaffirms* that building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services is essential if the least developed countries are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase their resilience to shocks, sustain inclusive and equitable growth and eradicate poverty, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

4. *Recognizes* that the least developed countries have made some progress on many of the goals and targets in the Istanbul Programme of Action, leading to structural change in a few of them, expresses its concern that most least developed countries continue to face pervasive poverty, serious structural impediments to growth, low levels of human development, inequality and high exposure to shocks and disasters, and also expresses its concern that the challenges presented by the global economic environment are putting at risk the hard-won gains achieved so far and the ability to expand those gains to all least developed countries;

5. *Welcomes* the progress made by many least developed countries in implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by mainstreaming it into relevant planning documents and development strategies,

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[213] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[214] Ibid., chap. II.

[215] A/69/95-E/2014/81.

[216] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

calls upon the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to fulfil their commitments and to promote implementation of the Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key stakeholders, and in this regard invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including United Nations regional and functional commissions, the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams to actively support the integration and implementation of the Programme of Action;

6. *Also welcomes* the progress in, and stresses the importance of, mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into the development cooperation frameworks of development partners, and calls upon the development partners to further integrate the Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

7. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by implementing enhanced substantive and technical assistance to the least developed countries in a timely manner, and to integrate the Programme of Action into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, and to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and in this regard invites them to report on their contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action as part of their annual reporting to their respective governing bodies;

8. *Welcomes* the fact that the bilateral net official development assistance to the least developed countries is estimated to have increased by 12.3 per cent in 2013, according to the preliminary estimate of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, while noting a 9.4 per cent decrease in real terms in 2012, reiterates that official development assistance continues to be the largest source of external financing for the development of the least developed countries and plays an important role in their development and that progress has been made during the past decade in increasing the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, underlines that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

9. *Also welcomes* steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid in the least developed countries, and underlines the need for enhancing the quality of aid to the least developed countries by strengthening national ownership, alignment, harmonization, predictability, mutual accountability and transparency, and results orientation;

10. *Recalls* the commitment, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, that donor countries should review their official development assistance commitments in 2015 and consider further enhancing the resources for the least developed countries, and in this regard urges donor countries to give high priority to the least developed countries in terms of their allocation of official development assistance, taking into account their needs, complex challenges and resources gap;

11. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action in its eight priority areas, namely, (*a*) productive capacity, (*b*) agriculture, food security and rural development, (*c*) trade, (*d*) commodities, (*e*) human and social development, (*f*) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (*g*) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (*h*) good governance at all levels;

12. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country review mechanisms, including those for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and the existing consultative mechanisms to cover the review of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

13. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

14. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decisions taken by various entities of the United Nations system to mainstream the Istanbul Programme of Action and integrate its relevant provisions into their programmes of work, and in this regard reiterates its invitation to the governing bodies of all other United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to do the same in an expeditious manner, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, in order to support the implementation of the goals set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

17. *Underlines* the need to give particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

18. *Recalls* the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/224 to the Secretary-General to constitute a high-level panel of experts to carry out a feasibility study on a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, with secretariat support provided by the Office of the High Representative, in order to examine its scope, functions, institutional linkage with the United Nations and organizational aspects, and requests the Secretary-General to constitute the panel at the earliest possible date, to facilitate the conclusion of its work within the time frame and to transmit its report and recommendations to the Assembly for its consideration, with a view to operationalizing the technology bank during the seventieth session of the Assembly, if so recommended by the panel;

19. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, reiterates that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, and stresses the need for providing appropriate space and platforms for structured dialogue between the least developed countries and their development partners;

20. *Reaffirms* its decision to include in its annual ministerial review, in 2015, a review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, invites the organizations of the United Nations system, including the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, the regional commissions, the functional commissions and other relevant subsidiary bodies and follow-up mechanisms, as well as regional development banks, to contribute to the review of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the Programme of Action and to contribute substantively to the discussions and decisions of the Council on the specific priorities of the least developed countries in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit a programme to the Council for its consideration at its 2015 session;

21. *Expresses its concern* that, although the least developed countries have made some progress in social and human development, including in primary school enrolment and gender parity in primary education, many of the goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals have yet to be achieved, and calls upon the international community to give special priority to the least developed countries in order to accelerate the progress in attaining the Goals in the least developed countries by 2015;

22. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly in paragraph 24 of its resolution 68/224 that the special needs and development priorities of the least developed countries, including the eight priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action, such as productive-capacity-building, including through rapid development of infrastructure and energy, should be given appropriate consideration in the processes devoted to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

23. *Notes* the biennial reviews of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action undertaken by the relevant United Nations regional commissions in 2013, and invites them to continue to carry out such reviews in close coordination with the global-level and country-level follow-up processes and in cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;

24. *Notes with appreciation* that several least developed countries have expressed their intention to reach the status of graduation by 2020, invites them to start the preparations for their graduation and transition strategy, and requests all relevant entities of the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the High Representative, to extend the necessary support in this regard;

25. *Recognizes* that the activities relating to the least developed countries carried out within the Secretariat need to be further coordinated and consolidated in order to ensure effective monitoring of and follow-up to the Istanbul Programme of Action led by the Office of the High Representative and to provide well-coordinated support for realizing the goal of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

26. *Strongly encourages* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the Trust Fund in support of the activities undertaken by the Office of the High Representative to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action and the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the annual review meeting on the implementation of the Programme of Action, held by the Council, as well as in other relevant forums, and in this regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

27. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Benin to host a ministerial conference on new partnerships for productive-capacity-building in the least developed countries, which will be held in Cotonou from 28 to 31 July 2014, and looks forward to its successful outcome;

28. *Invites* the General Assembly to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in accordance with the Programme of Action, encourages the Assembly to take a decision at its sixty-ninth session, and in this regard notes with appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host a midterm review meeting;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2015, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020" of the item entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2014

2014/30. Human settlements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[217]

Recalling also relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled "The future we want", and 67/216 of 21 December 2012 and 68/239 of 27 December 2013, entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)",

Acknowledging the work of UN-Habitat towards attaining the goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda as well as other goals and targets relevant to human settlements,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[218]

[217] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[218] E/2014/64.

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the first ever integration segment of the Economic and Social Council on sustainable urbanization, held from 27 to 29 May 2014, and its focus on the role of sustainable urbanization as a transformative force for achieving and advancing sustainable development, and invites the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) to make full use of this focus in its work;

3. *Encourages* Governments to give appropriate consideration to the role of urbanization and human settlements in sustainable development in their national development plans in order to ensure coordinated implementation of different sectoral policies within cities and human settlements in general and to formulate and implement national urban development policies;

4. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to further enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and the role of local authorities and to consider the environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive and economically productive roles of cities and human settlements in their consideration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring consistency and coherence in the deliberations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on agenda items related to the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);

6. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-ninth session the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2015 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

47th plenary meeting
25 July 2014

2014/31. A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 54/68 of 6 December 1999, in which the Assembly endorsed the resolution entitled "The Space Millennium: Vienna Declaration on Space and Human Development",[219] which included, inter alia, key actions to improve the efficiency and security of transport, search and rescue, geodesy and other activities by promoting the enhancement of, universal access to and compatibility of space-based navigation and positioning systems, including Global Navigation Satellite systems,

Reaffirming further General Assembly resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, in which the Assembly endorsed the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[220] and means of implementation, which included, inter alia, strengthening cooperation and coordination among global observing systems and research programmes for integrated global observations, taking into account the need for building capacity and sharing of data from ground-based observations, satellite remote sensing and other sources among all countries,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", in which Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations,

Noting its resolution 2011/24 of 27 July 2011, by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, encouraged Member States to hold regular high-level, multi-stakeholder discussions on global geospatial information, including through the convening of global forums, with a

[219] Adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held in Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 (A/CONF.184/6, chap. I, resolution 1).

[220] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

view to promoting a comprehensive dialogue with all relevant actors and bodies, and emphasized the importance of promoting national, regional and global efforts to foster the exchange of knowledge and expertise, to assist developing countries in building and strengthening national capacities in that field,

Noting also resolution 1, adopted on 1 November 2012 by the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok from 29 October to 1 November 2012,[221] in which the Conference, realizing the need to improve the sustainability and capability of the Global Geodetic Observing System and the need to encourage and support the adoption of the International Terrestrial Reference Frame as the foundation reference frame, urged the Committee of Experts to consult with Member States to adopt and sustain the global geodetic reference frame and provide a road map for its implementation, and to participate in and make commitments to the Global Geodetic Observing System to ensure its long-term sustainability,

Noting further decision 3/102, adopted by the Committee of Experts on 26 July 2013,[222] in which the Committee agreed that actions should be taken to facilitate the submission of a resolution to be tabled at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in order to seek support and commitment at the highest level, and requested the Secretariat to establish a working group, with equitable regional representation, to develop the conceptual note and draft text of the resolution through an open and inclusive process,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation, as no one country can do this alone, to realize the global geodetic reference frame and services to underpin Global Navigation Satellite Systems technology and provide the framework for all geospatial activity, as a key enabler of spatial data interoperability, disaster mitigation and sustainable development,

Recognizing also the economic and scientific importance of and the growing demand for an accurate and stable global geodetic reference frame for the Earth that allows the interrelationship of measurements taken anywhere on the Earth and in space, combining geometric positioning and gravity field-related observations, as the basis and reference in location and height for geospatial information, which is used in many Earth science and societal applications, including sea-level and climate change monitoring, natural hazard and disaster management and a whole series of industrial applications (including mining, agriculture, transport, navigation and construction) in which precise positioning introduces efficiencies,

Recognizing further the extraordinary achievements made by national mapping and space agencies, geodetic commissions, research organizations and universities and other international organizations such as the International Federation of Surveyors, building upon initiatives of the International Association of Geodesy, representing the global geodetic community, in measuring and monitoring changes in the Earth's system on a best-effort basis, including the development of the now adopted International Terrestrial Reference Frame,

Recognizing the investments of Member States in developing satellite missions for positioning and remote sensing of the Earth, supporting a range of scientific endeavours that improve our understanding of the "Earth system" and underpin decision-making, and recognizing that the full societal benefits of these investments are realized only if they are referenced to a common global geodetic reference frame at the national, regional and global levels,

Recognizing with appreciation that some Member States are already implementing open geodetic data-sharing mechanisms for the benefit of realizing, improving and accessing the global geodetic reference frame at the national, regional and global levels,

Acknowledging that the global geodetic reference frame depends upon the participation of countries all around the globe, and the need to take action to strengthen international cooperation,

1. *Endorses* decision 3/102 of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management,[222] whereby a working group should be established, with equitable regional representation, to develop a global geodetic road map that addresses key elements relating to the development and sustainability of the global geodetic reference frame;

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[221] See E/CONF.102/8, chap. IV, sect. B.

[222] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 26* (E/2013/46), chap. I, sect. B.

2. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international organizations to enhance global cooperation in providing technical assistance, especially for capacity development in geodesy for developing countries, with the aim of ensuring the development, sustainability and advancement of the global geodetic reference frame;

3. *Urges* Member States to implement open sharing of geodetic data, standards and conventions to contribute to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and intergovernmental cooperation, and in coordination with the International Association of Geodesy;

4. *Invites* Member States to commit to improving and maintaining appropriate national geodetic infrastructure as an essential means to enhance the global geodetic reference frame;

5. *Also invites* Member States to engage in multilateral cooperation that addresses infrastructure gaps and duplications towards the development of a more sustainable global geodetic reference frame;

6. *Further invites* Member States to develop outreach programmes that make the global geodetic reference frame more visible and understandable to society;

7. *Recommends* the present resolution to the General Assembly for endorsement.

50th plenary meeting
17 November 2014

2014/32. Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption on 9 May 2014 by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-fifth session, held in Lima from 5 to 9 May 2014, of resolution 682 (XXXV), entitled "Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean",

Endorses the establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as set out in Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 682 (XXXV) and the annex thereto, which are annexed to the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
17 November 2014

Annex

Resolution 682 (XXXV)

Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,[223] the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[224] and other relevant internationally agreed instruments constitute, together

[223] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[224] Ibid, annex II.

with the global dialogue on this issue, the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[225] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit[226] and at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[227] and the outcome document of the 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,[228]

Bearing in mind that the year 2015 marks the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has been cooperating systematically in the field of social development to facilitate inter-agency coordination among the countries of the region, international organizations and the national agencies charged with carrying out projects to promote social development,

Considering also the key role played by the Commission in the region in recent years in facilitating and encouraging dialogue among representatives of the countries of the region, and thus in promoting the consolidation of institutions devoted to social development and to policies and regulatory frameworks for such activities,

Recognizing the support function performed by the United Nations regional commissions in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development,

Taking into account the need to promote cooperation in the sphere of social development,

Having reviewed the proposal for the establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the proposed nature and the objectives of the Conference, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution,

1. *Approves* the establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the objectives of which are set forth in the annex to the present resolution, as one of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, bearing in mind the observations and suggestions included in the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session, with a view to eradicating poverty in the region and promoting decent work, equality and social inclusion;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to submit such proposals as may be necessary for the establishment of the Conference to the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration;

3. *Decides* to convene the first meeting of the Conference during the second half of 2015;

4. *Takes note* of the fact that the seventh meeting of the Ministerial Forum for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean will be held in Mexico on 30 and 31 October 2014 and will be a discussion platform for promoting inclusive social development in the region;

5. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Peru to host the first meeting of the Conference;

6. *Invites* the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to join this initiative;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of the present resolution at the thirty sixth session of the Commission.

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[225] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[226] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[227] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[228] General Assembly resolution 68/6.

Annex to resolution 682 (XXXV)

I. Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Nature

1. The Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall be a subsidiary body of the Commission that will contribute to the progress of social development policies and activities in the countries of the region.

Objectives

2. The objectives of the Conference shall be:

(*a*) To promote the improvement of national policies on social development, bearing in mind national requirements and recommendations made by specialized agencies and other relevant organizations;

(*b*) To further international, regional and bilateral cooperation among national offices and institutions and international and regional agencies to facilitate technology and knowledge transfer and joint activities in the field of social development;

(*c*) To examine multidimensional poverty and make progress on the measurement of poverty, inequality and structural gaps, in conjunction with the relevant subsidiary bodies that conduct studies in this field, in particular the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Commission;

(*d*) To exchange experiences in relation to social matters and support and provide technical inputs for the summits of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and other regional forums;

(*e*) To contribute from the perspective of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to the discussions and proposals considered by the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Membership

3. The States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will be members of the Conference.

Meetings of the Conference

4. The Conference shall hold its regular meetings every two years. The Conference may accept an invitation from the Government of a member State to hold its regular meeting in that country.

Presiding Officers

5. The Conference shall elect Presiding Officers in accordance with the regulations established by the Commission. The Chair of the Presiding Officers shall also preside over the meetings of the Conference.

Secretariat

6. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall serve as the secretariat for the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The secretariat shall make available to the Conference such documents as have been approved by the Commission and the facilities necessary to carry out its work.

II. Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Nature

7. The Conference shall appoint Presiding Officers to support it, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 above.

Composition

8. The Presiding Officers shall be composed of a Chair and six members. The members shall be elected from among the member countries of the Commission. Special attention shall be devoted to ensuring that the subregional groupings of countries are duly represented among the Presiding Officers.

Election of the Presiding Officers and duration of mandates

9. At the beginning of each meeting of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Chair of the Presiding Officers, in consultation with the Presiding Officers and the Conference, shall draw up a proposal for the election of the next Presiding Officers.

10. The newly elected Presiding Officers shall take up their duties upon the conclusion of the regular meeting of the Conference at which they were elected, and shall remain in office until the conclusion of the next regular meeting.

11. The Presiding Officers, including the Chair, shall be elected by the Conference at its regular meeting for a term of two years.

12. The members of the Presiding Officers may serve for three successive terms. The Chair may not be re-elected to that office for a second consecutive term, but may be elected to serve as one of the Presiding Officers.

13. A Presiding Officer who has served for three successive terms may not be re-elected until two years have elapsed since the end of his or her previous mandate.

Duties

14. The Presiding Officers shall have the following duties:

(*a*) To carry out the tasks assigned to them by the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(*b*) To follow up on the implementation of the agreements adopted and the tasks assigned by the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(*c*) To decide on the documentation required for its meetings.

Meetings

15. The Presiding Officers shall meet at least once during the interval between regular meetings of the Conference. At the meeting preceding the next meeting of the Conference, the Presiding Officers shall adopt a programme of activities for the Conference, which shall be submitted to the Conference at its regular meeting.

16. The Presiding Officers may invite to their meetings any countries or experts they consider may make a contribution to the fulfilment of their duties.

2014/33. Admission of Sint Maarten as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 683 (XXXV) of 9 May 2014, in which the Commission welcomed the request made by the Embassy of the Netherlands in Santiago on behalf of the Government of Sint Maarten that the latter be granted associate membership in the Commission and decided that Sint Maarten should be granted associate membership in the Commission,

1. *Approves* the granting to Sint Maarten of associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take the measures necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
17 November 2014

2014/34. Venue of the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Mexico to host the thirty-sixth session of the Commission,

1. *Takes note* of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 689 (XXXV) of 9 May 2014, by which the Commission accepted with pleasure the invitation of the Government of Mexico to host the thirty-sixth session of the Commission;

2. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to hold its thirty-sixth session in Mexico in the first half of 2016.

51st plenary meeting
17 November 2014

2014/35. Establishment of an intergovernmental committee on technology for development in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption on 18 September 2014 by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-eighth session of resolution 315 (XXVIII),

Endorses the establishment of an intergovernmental committee on technology for development in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, as set out in Commission resolution 315 (XXVIII), the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
17 November 2014

Annex

Resolution 315 (XXVIII)

Establishment of an intergovernmental committee on technology for development

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Referring to the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[229] in which the States Members of the United Nations recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technology, are vital for the achievement of the development goals, and to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/68 of 5 November 2004 on science and technology for development,

Referring also to the outcome of the two phases of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in 2003[230] and in Tunis in 2005,[231] in particular the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society[231] and the international mechanisms and forums it generated,

Referring further to goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals, which includes a target on making available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technology,

Recognizing the importance of increasing the participation of the Governments of States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in identifying priorities and planning and improving the Commission's programme of work in the field of technology for development,

[229] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[230] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[231] See A/60/687.

Recognizing also the need to enhance coordination and integration between the Commission and Arab regional organizations regarding technology-for-development policies and programmes, to meet the needs of member States and develop such technology to achieve inclusive development in the Arab region,

Taking into consideration the recommendations resulting from the evaluation undertaken by the Commission of its working mechanisms, including a proposal to establish a committee on technology for development,

Stressing the important role of the Commission in promoting information and communications technology sectors and related industries and enhancing their role in development, the information society and the digital economy in member States and linking them to the international process of the World Summit on the Information Society and the mechanisms and international forums it generated for Internet governance; and invigorating the role of member States at the international level in those international forums,

Stressing also the important role of the Commission's Technology Centre in the fields of science and technology and in networking scientific and technological research with major economic sectors in member States,

Taking into consideration the efforts undertaken by the Commission under subprogramme 4, Information and communications technology for regional integration, of programme 19, Economic and social development in Western Asia, of the biennial programme plan and its achievements in that field in advancing the information and communications technology sector and scientific and technological research,

Guided by the work of other United Nations regional commissions regarding the establishment of specialized committees on technology for development,

1. *Endorses* changing the name of subprogramme 4 of programme 19 of the biennial programme plan, from "Information and communications technology for regional integration" to "Technology for development and regional integration";

2. *Decides* to establish an intergovernmental committee, to be named the Committee on Technology for Development, comprising representatives from States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia with experience in the field, which would replace the Consultative Committee on Scientific and Technological Development and Technological Innovation, use the resources allocated to it and undertake the following:

(*a*) Identifying priorities of the Commission's programme of work and medium-term plans regarding technology for development, including scientific research and innovation, the digital economy and the information society, knowledge economies and emerging areas;

(*b*) Monitoring the progress achieved in the field of technology, including information and communications technology, Internet governance, the digital economy and the information society on the one hand, and areas related to scientific research and transfer of technology on the other hand; and formulating recommendations to strengthen the development of those fields;

(*c*) Following up regional and international processes, conferences and forums relevant to subprogramme 4, and coordinating regional efforts to implement decisions and recommendations of those conferences;

(*d*) Supporting the secretariat of the Commission in continuing to follow up the implementation of the Tunis Agenda on the Information Society adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society[231] and participating in the activities and projects related to the World Summit beyond 2015;

(*e*) Advancing the work of the secretariat in supporting cooperation with the ministerial councils and the organizations and unions of the League of Arab States, including the Council of Arab Ministers of Communications and Information Technology, the Arab Administrative Development Organization and other specialized organizations, in harmonizing policies and strategies, supporting communication and partnerships and coordinating positions at the international level in addition to building capacities;

3. *Also decides* that the Committee shall hold its sessions once every two years, with effect from 2016;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission at its twenty-ninth session.

2014/36. Redesignation of the Technical Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia as the Executive Committee and amendment of its terms of reference

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption on 18 September 2014 by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-eighth session of resolution 320 (XXVIII),

Endorses the redesignation of the Technical Committee as the Executive Committee and the amendment of its terms of reference as set out in resolution 320 (XXVIII), the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

51st plenary meeting
17 November 2014

Annex

Resolution 320 (XXVIII)

Redesignation of the Technical Committee as the Executive Committee and amendment of its terms of reference

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Referring to its decision of 11 May 2006 concerning the establishment of a technical committee that would meet once every six months to follow up the implementation of the programme of work,[232]

Referring also to the terms of reference of the Technical Committee, as revised at its fifth meeting, held on 6 and 7 April 2011, which stipulate that the Committee shall hold three meetings per biennium, in support of the ministerial session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, to advise and assist the secretariat of the Commission in planning and implementing the programme of work and to take action on any other matters,

Having considered the recommendation of the Technical Committee at its seventh meeting to amend the mandate of the Committee in order to facilitate its work and strengthen its ability to take decisions and respond to regional and international developments,

Having also considered the recommendation of the Technical Committee at its eighth meeting to redesignate the Committee as the Executive Committee and amend its terms of reference, so that it may play a greater role in steering and coordinating the activities of the Commission,

Noting the increasing global and regional challenges and the need to develop swift regional responses to them,

Underscoring the importance of strengthening the intergovernmental engagement of member States in the decision-making processes of the Commission, in particular to ensure an integrated approach to the work of the Commission,

1. *Decides* to redesignate the Technical Committee as the Executive Committee;

2. *Also decides* to revise the role of the Technical Committee and its terms of reference, with immediate effect, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex to resolution 320 (XXVIII)

Terms of reference of the Executive Committee

1. The Executive Committee shall submit a report on its activities to the Commission at its sessions.

2. The Executive Committee shall convene three meetings in the period between the biennial sessions of the Commission.

[232] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 21* (E/2006/41), para. 49.

3. The Executive Committee shall be entrusted with submitting resolutions and reports to the Economic and Social Council on matters excluding the terms of reference of the Commission.

4. The Executive Committee shall undertake the following:

(*a*) Organize the sessions of the Commission;

(*b*) Review and adopt the programme of work of the subsidiary committees on the basis of criteria defined by the Executive Committee;

(*c*) Ensure consistency between subprogrammes;

(*d*) Deal with all matters related to programme planning.

5. The membership of the Executive Committee shall mirror that of the Commission.

6. The Chairs or Vice-Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission can be invited to the meetings of the Executive Committee.

7. The Executive Committee may propose amendments to its terms of reference, which shall be considered for adoption by the Commission.

8. The Executive Committee shall be chaired by a representative of the country chairing the Commission.

2014/37. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, 2012/21 of 26 July 2012 and 2013/15 of 23 July 2013 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014 and 2014/221 of 13 June 2014,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[233] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recognizes* that political stability and socioeconomic recovery are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and welcomes the efforts of the United Nations and the international community in both fields;

3. *Commends* the continued progress in the economic and social situation in Haiti since the devastating earthquake of January 2010 and congratulates the Haitian authorities and all Haitian development actors on their work in that regard, and looks forward to continued support from donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions;

4. *Calls upon* donors to remain engaged in support of the reconstruction and development of Haiti, in line with priorities set by the Government of Haiti, and calls upon the Haitian authorities and international partners to take an active part in the External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti with a view to making full use of its potential for effective international support;

5. *Recognizes* the External Aid Coordination Framework, established as a platform to strengthen mutual accountability and coordination under the leadership of the Haitian authorities with the support of the donor community;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti to fully operationalize the External Aid Coordination Framework and its mechanisms in keeping with the road map adopted in 2014, and calls upon the development partners of Haiti and the United Nations system to play an active role in donor coordination mechanisms in order to better coordinate and enhance the effectiveness of aid and the impact of development cooperation;

[233] E/2014/95.

7. *Encourages* donors to continue funding humanitarian activities, with a view, inter alia, to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, including those still living in camps, and to improve the sanitation and health sectors;

8. *Invites* donors to align their efforts with the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti as well as other national activities to prevent waterborne diseases, and to provide the financial resources necessary for their implementation;

9. *Calls upon* the Haitian authorities to take all the steps necessary to ensure the regular functioning of public institutions, and calls upon all the political actors in Haiti to work cooperatively and without further delay to ensure the holding of overdue legislative and local elections so that legitimate, credible and well-functioning authorities are in place to contribute to the recovery and development process, and to continue to interact with development partners in a constructive manner;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations system in Haiti to review its integrated strategic framework with a view to promoting appropriate approaches to consolidated planning, fundraising and programme implementation, and calls for a smooth transition process in order to ensure continued assistance by the United Nations system, including in peacebuilding and related areas, such as governance, institution-building and human rights issues;

11. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of the 2015 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately and within existing resources;

13. *Requests* the Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations and the Inter-American Development Bank, and other major stakeholders, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of the dialogue between the members of the Advisory Group and the Organization of American States;

14. *Also requests* the Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its 2015 session.

52nd plenary meeting
18 November 2014

2014/38. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its thirteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2012/28 of 27 July 2012, 2013/23 of 24 July 2013 and other related resolutions on public administration and development,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 66/209 of 22 December 2011 on promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[234] and recognizing that effective governance at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of all is critical for advancing sustainable development,

[234] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

Referring to General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 on the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, in the annex to which it is stipulated that the Council shall invite, inter alia, its subsidiary bodies to contribute, as appropriate, to its work in keeping with the agreed annual theme,

Recognizing the support being provided by the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance to countries on public governance and public administration,

Recognizing also the key role of information and communications technologies and e-government in providing effective platforms to facilitate public service delivery, citizen engagement, knowledge-sharing, transfer of innovative solutions and capacity-building for sustainable development among countries,

Underlining the centrality of transparent, accountable, efficient, effective, citizen-oriented, professional and ethical public administration to the successful implementation of national development policies and the management of development programmes,

Recognizing the work of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Council on issues related to governance and public administration in development,

Noting the acceleration of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and the relevance of the work of the Committee in this respect,

1. *Requests* the Committee of Experts on Public Administration, at its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, in 2015 and 2016, to consider emerging issues in public administration that are related to the annual main themes and the integration segments of the Economic and Social Council and to support the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, as appropriate;

2. *Invites* the Committee to enhance its interaction and coordination with the Council and other subsidiary bodies of the Council with a view to addressing cross-cutting areas through the established working methods of the Council;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the Committee on transforming public administration for sustainable development, contained in the report on its thirteenth session;[235]

4. *Underlines* that service to citizens should be at the centre of transforming public administration, requiring appropriate institutional frameworks, professional and ethical leadership, a focus on diversity and gender equality, harnessing information and communications technologies, innovation, responsibility and public sector capacity-building;

5. *Notes* that political and administrative leadership at all levels is essential to inspire, engage and motivate public servants to achieve the highest quality of performance;

6. *Reaffirms* that the foundations of sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration;

7. *Also reaffirms* paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels were essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger,[236] and encourages Member States to continue to support capacity development in public governance and institution-building at all levels, with a view to accelerating progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Further reaffirms* the need for the effective use of information and communications technologies in designing, planning, delivering and monitoring public services that are responsive to international, national and local needs and priorities;[237]

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[235] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 24* (E/2014/44), chap. III, sect. B.

[236] Other clauses related to citizen engagement may be found in paras. 23 (*a*), (*e*) and (*g*) of the resolution.

[237] See General Assembly resolution 68/198.

9. *Stresses* that the governance challenges of sustainable development are characterized by growing complexity and dynamism in decision-making and implementation mechanisms, and encourages Member States and international organizations undertaking reforms aimed at promoting an innovative environment, agile approaches and a culture of collaboration, openness and knowledge-sharing to use scientific, technological and analytical tools as instruments to support innovative decision-making and implementation in the public sector and reduce risks to public accountability and trust arising from the governance complexity of public administration;

10. *Reiterates* the need to coordinate capacity-building activities at the international, national and local levels, and encourages all stakeholders to renew efforts to raise awareness and expand the application of the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[238] and the outcome document of the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2011, to focus on effective and efficient aid and resource allocation;

11. *Acknowledges* the indispensable role of supreme audit institutions and related capacity-building in holding Governments accountable for the use of resources and their performance in achieving development goals, and calls upon Member States to give due consideration to the importance of the independence of supreme audit institutions in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

12. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue:

(*a*) To address gaps in research, monitoring, capacity development and implementation in governance and public administration and, in particular, to further develop its public administration country studies, to continue to address emerging issues in public administration through the United Nations E-Government Survey and the World Public Sector Report and to continue to increase the scope and depth of its capacity-development activities with the aim of better assisting countries, according to their specific contexts and needs, in strengthening participatory governance and citizen engagement, managing development, public accountability and anti-corruption activities, including promoting the independence and strengthening the capacity of supreme audit institutions, strengthening institutional and human capacities in public administration, advancing public-private partnerships, promoting innovation and knowledge transfer in the public sector and better defining e-government strategies and policies;

(*b*) To promote transformative government and innovation in public governance so as to achieve sustainable development by further promoting advocacy and the transfer of knowledge on good governance at the global, regional, national and local levels, through, inter alia, United Nations Public Service Day, the United Nations Public Service Awards and the United Nations Public Administration Network;

(*c*) To further strengthen governance and public administration capacity development through the provision of advisory services, training, including self-assessment and awareness-raising, and technical projects, such as the United Nations Project Office on Governance;

(*d*) To assist in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,[239] and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society adopted by the Summit at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,[240] on issues related to e-government, e-participation, mobile government, open government data and the use of information and communications technologies;

(*e*) To continue its work on supporting the reconstruction of governance and public administration in post-conflict countries for quick recovery and sustainable development.

53rd plenary meeting
18 November 2014

[238] A/63/539, annex.

[239] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[240] See A/60/687.

Decisions

2014/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2014–2015

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 and Council decision 2013/265 of 16 December 2013, elected by acclamation Martin SAJDIK (Austria) as President of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor is elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle of the Council starting in July 2015, on the understanding that he remains a representative of a member of the Council.

The Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/1 and Council decision 2013/265, also elected by acclamation Ibrahim DABBASHI (Libya), Joon OH (Republic of Korea) and Carlos Enrique GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ (El Salvador) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when their successors are elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle of the Council starting in July 2015, on the understanding that they remain representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 and Council decision 2013/265 of 16 December 2013, elected by acclamation Vladimir DROBNJAK (Croatia) as Vice-President of the Council for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when his successor is elected, which is expected to be at the beginning of the new cycle of the Council starting in July 2015, on the understanding that he remains a representative of a member of the Council.

C

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 27 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 and Council decision 2013/265 of 16 December 2013, elected by acclamation María Emma MEJÍA VÉLEZ (Colombia) as Vice-President of the Council to complete the term of office of Carlos Enrique GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ (El Salvador).

2014/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in the subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following six Member States to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2015, and expiring at the close of its fifty-second session, in 2019: BELARUS, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), BURUNDI, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), PHILIPPINES and SIERRA LEONE.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the forty-ninth session of the Commission and expiring at the close of its fifty-second session.

The Council elected the following 10 Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for terms beginning on the date of election: NIGERIA for a term expiring at the close of its fiftieth session, in 2017;

and ARGENTINA, CHINA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GERMANY, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SERBIA for terms expiring at the close of its fifty-first session, in 2018.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016; and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fiftieth session, in 2017.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following four Member States to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2015, and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session, in 2019: ALGERIA, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), COLOMBIA and MEXICO.

The Council postponed the election of three members from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session.

The Council elected FRANCE, SWITZERLAND and TURKMENISTAN to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2017.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election, with one term expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission and one term expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the sixtieth session of the Commission, in 2015, and expiring at the close of its sixty-third session, in 2019: ALBANIA, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, COLOMBIA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, MALAWI, MONGOLIA and SPAIN.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected the following 20 Member States to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, ERITREA, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBERIA, MAURITIUS, MOROCCO, QATAR, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVAKIA, THAILAND and ZIMBABWE.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following 15 Member States to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: ANGOLA, BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF), CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), KENYA, LATVIA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, PAKISTAN, SWEDEN, THAILAND, UGANDA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning on 1 January 2015.

The Council elected TURKMENISTAN to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

The Council elected the following 19 Member States to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Azerbaijan, Burundi, China, Cuba, Greece, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

The Council elected the following five Member States to the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Cameroon, China, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi and Russian Federation.

The Council postponed the election of three members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and nine members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

The Council took note of the 17 outstanding vacancies on the Working Group: one from Asia-Pacific States and eight from Western European and other States, for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; and four from Asia-Pacific States, two from Eastern European States and two from Latin American and Caribbean States, for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Council elected the following nine experts to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation), Clément Atangana (Cameroon), Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal), Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India), Olivier De Schutter (Belgium), Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria), Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil), Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea) and Rodrigo Uprimny Yepes (Colombia).

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea and United States of America.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 1 January 2015: Australia, to complete the term of office of New Zealand (expiring on 31 December 2015), Canada, to complete the term of office of Denmark (expiring on 31 December 2015), and Spain, to complete the term of office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (expiring on 31 December 2016).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Council elected Afghanistan, Belarus, Czech Republic, Latvia, Peru, Senegal and Slovakia to fill the seven new seats on the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 68/142 of 18 December 2013.

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia,

Denmark, Guinea, India, Libya, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen.

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2015: Iceland, to complete the term of office of France (expiring on 31 December 2015); Japan, to complete the term of office of Switzerland (expiring on 31 December 2015); Spain, to complete the term of office of Finland (expiring on 31 December 2015); and Italy to complete the term of office of Ireland (expiring on 31 December 2016).

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

The Council elected the following Member States to replace members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2015: Germany, to complete the term of office of New Zealand (expiring on 31 December 2015); Turkey, to complete the term of office of Iceland (expiring on 31 December 2015); Israel, to complete the term of office of Australia (expiring on 31 December 2016); Italy, to complete the term of office of Spain (expiring on 31 December 2016); and Portugal, to complete the term of office of Liechtenstein (expiring on 31 December 2016).

The Council also elected the following Member States to replace the members of the Executive Board who were resigning their seats effective 1 January 2015: Denmark, to complete the term of office of Norway (expiring on 31 December 2016), and Spain, to complete the term of office of Sweden (expiring on 31 December 2016).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme

The Council elected the following five Member States to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: Japan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Swaziland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council postponed the election of one member from States included in List E[1] set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

International Narcotics Control Board

The Council decided, for this particular election, to reverse the sequence of election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board so that the election of five members from among candidates nominated by Governments would be held first and to postpone until its coordination and management meetings in June 2014 the election of one member of the Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization.

The Council elected the following five experts to the Board for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2015: Bernard Leroy (France), Jagjit Pavadia (India), Viroj Sumyai (Thailand), Francisco Thoumi (Colombia) and Jallal Toufiq (Morocco).

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

The Council elected Brazil and Burundi to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

[1] Reproduced in E/2014/9/Add.6, annex III.

The Council elected LUXEMBOURG for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015 to complete the term of office of BELGIUM, which resigned its seat on the Programme Coordinating Board effective 1 January 2014.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following 12 Member States to the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: ARGENTINA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ECUADOR, EGYPT, GABON, GHANA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, URUGUAY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE.

The Council postponed the election of four members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

The Council elected BELARUS and ROMANIA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following 13 Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017: ARMENIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CUBA, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, NAMIBIA, UKRAINE, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

The Council postponed the nomination of three members from Asia-Pacific States and four members from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015.

The Council nominated the REPUBLIC OF KOREA for election by the General Assembly to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council postponed the nomination of three members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014 (two terms) and on 31 December 2015 (one term).

B

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

The Council took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of Nasser Mohammed AL-KHALIFA (Qatar), Kim S. JACINTO-HENARES (Philippines) and Xiaoyue WANG (China) to the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 30 June 2017, to fill vacancies arising from the resignations of Khalid Abdulrahman ALMUFTAH (Qatar), Satit RUNGKASIRI (Thailand) and Tizhong LIAO (China).

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected ISRAEL to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2015, and expiring at the close of its fifty-second session, in 2019.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016; one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fiftieth session, in 2017; and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning at the first meeting of its forty-ninth session and expiring at the close of its fifty-second session.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following five Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2015, and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session, in 2019: BENIN, BURUNDI, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, NAMIBIA and QATAR.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2016; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2017; and one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for terms beginning at the first meeting of its fifty-fourth session and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected HUNGARY to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

The Council also elected the following eight Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: BULGARIA, CANADA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, PERU, POLAND, TURKEY and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected GERMANY to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

The Council further postponed the election of the following vacancies: one member from Asia-Pacific States and eight members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and four members from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected CHEN Shiqiu (China) to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of CONG Jun (China).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected HUNGARY to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

The Council also elected SWEDEN to the Executive Board for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015, to complete the term of office of SWITZERLAND, which was resigning from its seat effective 1 January 2015.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected HAO Wei (China) to the International Narcotics Control Board, from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2015.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected CANADA, DENMARK and IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) to fill outstanding vacancies on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

The Council also elected the NETHERLANDS to the Programme Coordinating Board for a term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2015, to complete the term of office of LUXEMBOURG, which was resigning from its seat effective 1 January 2015.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following six Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018: FINLAND, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ and JAPAN.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016; and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

Nominations postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from Asia-Pacific States and three members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2017.

2014/202. Working arrangements for and programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for its 2014 session

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 on the review of the implementation of Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Council:

(*a*) Decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2014:

(i) The operational activities segment would be held from 24 to 26 February;

(ii) The special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development would be held on 14 and 15 April;

(iii) The coordination and management meetings would be held from 23 to 25 April, on 12 and 13 June, from 14 to 16 July and on 17 and 18 November;

(iv) The integration segment would be held from 27 to 29 May;

(v) The humanitarian affairs segment and the special event to discuss the transition from relief to development would be held from 23 to 25 June;

(vi) The high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council, as provided for in Assembly resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013, would be held from 7 to 11 July;

(vii) The high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council would be held from 30 June to 9 July, with evening meetings on 30 June and 1 July, and the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum would be held from 7 to 9 July;

(*b*) Also decided that the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2014 to July 2015 would be held on 21 and 22 July;

(*c*) Further decided that the partnership forum would be held on 9 and 10 April;

(*d*) Decided that the youth forum would be held on 2 and 3 June;

(*e*) Also decided that, in accordance with its resolution 2013/24 of 24 July 2013, the one-day meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including, as appropriate, its contribution to mobilizing domestic financial resources for development and the institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation, would be held on 5 June;

(*f*) Took note of the provisional agenda for 2014,[2] on the understanding that the Council would review it for adoption at a later date.

2014/203. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for its 2014 session

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for its 2014 session would be as follows: the high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2014, held under the auspices of the Council, as well as the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2014 to July 2015, would be the responsibility of the President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria); the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President of the Council representing the Latin American and Caribbean States, Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador); the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President representing the Eastern European States, Vladimir Drobnjak (Croatia); the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President representing the African States, Ibrahim Dabbashi (Libya); and the coordination and management meetings, as well as the elections to fill the vacancies in subsidiary bodies of the Council, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President representing the Asia-Pacific States, Joon Oh (Republic of Korea).

2014/204. Operational activities segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided that the focus of the operational activities segment of its 2014 session would be "The changing landscape of development cooperation: What does it mean for the United Nations system?".

[2] E/2014/1/Rev.1, annex II.

2014/205. Integration segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided that the focus of the integration segment of its 2014 session would be sustainable urbanization.

2014/206. Documentation for the provisional programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the documentation for its provisional programme of work for 2014,[3] on the understanding that it would be updated by the Secretariat on a regular basis during the session.

2014/207. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 30 January 2014, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, 2012/21 of 26 July 2012 and 2013/15 of 23 July 2013 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011 and 2013/209 of 15 February 2013 and having considered the letter dated 19 December 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,[4] decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2014/208. Theme for the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2014, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 18 March 2014, the Economic and Social Council, following the coordination carried out by the President of the Council in accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013 on the format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, decided that:

(*a*) The theme for the high-level political forum for 2014, to be convened under the auspices of the Council, would be "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals";

(*b*) The decision was without prejudice to decisions regarding themes for future meetings of the forum.

2014/209. Theme for the thematic discussion item of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 18 March 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the thematic discussion during its 2014 session, that:

(*a*) The theme for the discussion would be "Effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization";

(*b*) The discussion would take place during the integration segment, from 27 to 29 May 2014.

2014/210. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, 2012/21 of 26 July 2012 and 2013/15 of 23 July 2013 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013 and 2014/207 of 30 January 2014 and having considered the letter dated 31 March 2014 from the

[3] E/2014/2.

[4] E/2014/8.

Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,[5] decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2014/211. Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2014, that:

(*a*) The theme for the segment would be "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness";

(*b*) It would convene two panel discussions, the topics of which would be:

(i) "Effective humanitarian assistance";

(ii) "Serving the needs of people in complex emergencies".

2014/212. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 225 non-governmental organizations:

Actions communautaires pour le développement intégral
Actions et interventions pour le développement et l'encadrement social
Active – Sobriety, Friendship and Peace
Africa Speaks
African Centre for Advocacy and Human Development
African Development Solutions
African Foundation for Human Advancement
African Hope Committee
African Refugee Development Center
Agatha Foundation
Al-Birr and Al-Tawasul Organization
Alliance for Development and Population Services
All-Russian Public Organization "Russian Public Institute of Electoral Law"
All-Ukrainian Union of Non-Government Organizations "Confederation of Non-Government Organizations of People with Disabilities of Ukraine"
Al-Maqdese for Society Development
Alpha O. Centre for Malaria Prevention and Control
Alut – Israeli Society for Autistic Children
American College of Sports Medicine
Arsenal force vive
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability Foundation
Asociación Nacional de Estudiantes de Ingenierías Industrial, Administrativa y de Producción
Asocijacija za Demokratsku Inicijativu
Association Alkhayr pour le développement en Mauritanie
Association congolaise pour le développement agricole
Association démocratique des femmes du Maroc
Association des ONG de l'environnement
Association Diogenis, Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe

[5] E/2014/54.

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association générale des intervenants retraités pour des actions bénévoles de coopération et de développement
Association internationale Soufie Alawiyya
Association nationale pour l'évaluation environnementale
Association of NGOs of Aotearoa
Association of Women for Action and Research
Association of Women in Technology in Nigeria
Association pour la santé et la prévention des maladies tropicales
Association pour les droits de l'homme et l'univers carcéral
Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique
Associazione Nazionale Produttori Armi e Munizioni Sportive e Civili
Bala Atibala Samaj Sevi Sanstha
Basic Health International
Batey Relief Alliance
Berlin Civil Society Center
Board of Certified Safety Professionals
Catholic Family and Human Rights Institute
Caucasus Environmental Non-Governmental Organization Network
Cell of Alternative Youth Activities
Center for Development of Civil Society
Centre de formation et de recherche pour le développement
Centre for Environment Education Society
Centre for Humanitarian Enhancement
Centre pour les droits civils et politiques
Children's Project International
Children's Rights Advocacy and Lobby Mission – Africa
China Foundation for Peace and Development
Clean Energy Council
Co-habiter
Common Era
Community Alliances for Drug Free Youth
Community Development Programme
Connecting Gender for Development
Conservation International Foundation
Corporate Social Responsibility Awareness and Advancement Initiative
Curia Generalizia Agostiniana
Defense Small Arms Advisory Council
Diplomaten für internationale Verbindungen von Mensch und Wirtschaft
Dir Rural Development Organization
Disisleri Mensuplari Esleri Dayanisma Dernegi
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America
Down Syndrome International
Drepavie
Earth Push
EarthGame
Educational Foundation for African Women
EG Justice
EKTA
Ellen Johnson Sirleaf Market Women's Fund
EMDR Humanitarian Assistance Programs
Emirates Human Rights Association
Entrepreneurship Development Foundation for Women and Youth
Environment-People-Law
EquallyAble Foundation
Espoir pour tous

Ethiopia Change and Development Association
EUROMIL
Europe Against Drugs
EveryChild
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Fédération européenne de la manutention
Fondation d'Auteuil
Foundation for the International Network of Museums for Peace
Frankfurt School of Finance and Management
Fundación Alia2
Fundación Centro de Gestión Tecnológica e Informática Industrial
Fundación Contemporánea
Fundación Migrantes y Refugiados sin Fronteras
Future Hope International
Gabasawa Women and Children Empowerment Initiative
Gargar Foundation for Development
Gender at Work
General Forum of the Arabic and African Non-Governmental Organizations
Global Civil Initiatives
Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Global Spatial Data Infrastructure
Grameen Shakti
Green Planet
Harm Reduction Coalition
High Security Newplate
Hope Foundation NGO
House of Jacobs International
Human Touch India
Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics
Huqooq-ul-Ebad Development Foundation
IBUKA-mémoire et justice-section suisse
Institute for Economics and Peace
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
Institute for Multicultural Counseling and Education Services
Integrity and Transparency Promotion Initiative
International Alliance of Patients' Organizations
International Center of the Roerichs
International Drug Policy Consortium
International Food and Beverage Alliance
International Gender Policy Network
International House
International Insolvency Institute
International MotherBaby Childbirth Organization
International Network for Standardization of Higher Education Degrees
International Society for Small and Medium Enterprises
International Space University
International Voice of Justice
Interregional non-governmental organization "Centre for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North"
Iuventum
Jamaicans for Justice
Jana's Campaign
Jesus Weeps over Africa
Jossour forum des femmes marocaines
Jssor Youth Organization
Kalyani

Keystone Human Services International
Khuwendo Kor
Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender and Reproduction
Korea Center for United Nations Human Rights Policy
Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation
Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan
Krishi Gyan
Kuchlak Welfare Society
La Brique
Law Enforcement against Prohibition Educational Fund
Lazarus Union
Love for Israel Relief Fund – Fund for Advancing Social Projects
Malaysian Relief Agency Foundation
Management Sciences for Health
Mankind Welfare Organization
Mar Adentro de México
Maruah (Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism, Singapore)
Microfinance Club of New York
Nation Builders Organisation
National Congress of Australia's First Peoples
Natural Justice
Nazra for Feminist Studies
Neighbour Organization Nepal
New York Fertility Research Foundation
New York State Bar Association
Non-Governmental Organization Federation of Nepal
North Indian Educational Trust
Observatoire international pour la non violence – communes des nations pour la paix
ONG Kala Genève International
Operation ASHA
Optimistes sans frontières
Pakistan Fisherfolk Forum
Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency
Pakistan Youth Organization
Participatory Rural Development Society
Peace Village Network Association
Personhood Education
Prahar
Promo-LEX
Public-Private Alliance Foundation
Rainforest Fund
Rassemblement des frères unis pour le développement socio-culturel
Reach Out
RefugePoint
Réseau national des organisations non gouvernementales des droits de l'homme
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
Russian Community of Latvia
Safe Society
Sairam Population Research Trust
Samuel DeWitt Proctor Conference
Sewa Development Trust Sindh
Share International
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority
Sindhica Reforms Society
Singapore Council of Women's Organisations

Social Development and Management Society
Solar Electric Light Fund
Solidarité pour le développement communautaire
Sovereign Knightly Order of Christ the Saviour
Special Abilities Development Association
Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College
Stat-View Association
Stichting dance4life
Stichting Global Forest Coalition
Stiftelsen Atlas-Alliansen
Structural Analysis of Cultural Systems
Students' Relief Society
The Law Society
Tomorrow's Women Development Organisation
Un Ponte per...
Union of Legal Entities "Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists" Association
Union Women's Center
United Nations of Youth, Network — Nigeria
Vector of Friendship
Voluntary Aid Association
Vues et voix
War Widows Association
Washington Office on Latin America
WaterLex
Wespak Welfare Trust
Women and Development Association in Alexandria
Women Empowerment and Human Resource Development Centre of India
Women United for Economic Empowerment
Women's Welfare Trust
World Shelter Organisation
Young Women's Christian Association of Australia
Zanjireh Omid International Charity Institute

(*b*) Decided to reclassify the following two non-governmental organizations from special to general consultative status:

International Council on Management of Population Programmes
International Eurasia Press Fund

(*c*) Noted the decision by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following three non-governmental organizations:

e 8 (special, 2012) to Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership/Partenariat mondial pour l'électricité durable
Mouvement mondial des mères international (special, 1949; general, 2004) to Make Mothers Matter
Myochikai (Arigatou Foundation) (special, 2004) to Arigatou International

(*d*) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 279 non-governmental organizations:[6]

Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation
Academy for Mobilizing Rural-Urban Action through Education
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel

[6] The reports listed are for the period 2009–2012, with the exception of three reports for the period 2008–2011, as indicated in the list with the dates in parentheses.

Adolescent Health and Information Projects
Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Advocates for Youth
African Business Roundtable
African Citizens Development Foundation
African Wildlife Foundation
African Women Empowerment Guild
African Women's Association
Agrenska Foundation
Albert Schweitzer Institute
All India Movement for Seva
All-China Environment Federation
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
American Association of Jurists
American Bar Association
American Jewish Committee
American Society of International Law
American Society of the Italian Legions of Merit
Anglican Consultative Council
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization
Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center
Association des Badinga du Congo
Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary
Association mauritanienne pour la santé de la mère et de l'enfant
Association of African Women for Research and Development
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Association points-coeur
Association pour l'action sociale et le développement
Associazione Amici dei Bambini
Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta
Australian Catholic Social Justice Council
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad
Bar Association for International Governmental Organizations
Be Active, Be Emancipated
Benevolent Community Education and Rural Development Society
Benin Rural Assistance
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict
Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
Carmelite NGO
Caucasian Feminist Initiative
Center for Inquiry
Center for Migration Studies of New York
Center for Organisation Research and Education
Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science
Center for Reproductive Rights
Centre africain de recherche industrielle
Centre de développement agro-pastoral de Djolu
Centre des dames mourides
Centre d'études diplomatiques et stratégiques
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development
Centre national d'information sur les droits des femmes et des familles
Centres d'accueil de l'espoir
Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer

Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género
Charity Foundation for Special Diseases
China Family Planning Association
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Christian Children's Fund
Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants
Coalition against Trafficking in Women
Colombia Unida por el Respeto al Adulto Mayor
Committee for Hispanic Children and Families
Confederation of Business Women of Russia
Consortium for Street Children
Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base
Corporate Accountability International
Cultural Survival
December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat
Dhaka Ahsania Mission
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development
Dui Hua Foundation
EastWest Institute
Emmaus International Association
English International Association of Lund (Sweden)
Environment Action Association
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organisation
Equality Now
European Institute
European Law Students' Association
European Solidarity towards Equal Participation of People
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Family Care International
Family Welfare in Brazil Civil Society
Fazaldad Human Rights Institute
Fédération européenne des centres de recherche et d'information sur le sectarisme
Federation of American Scientists
Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas
Federation of European Motorcyclists' Associations (2008–2011)
Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine
Felix Varela Center
Feminist League
Feminist Majority Foundation
Femmes autochtones du Québec
Fondation connaissance et liberté (2008–2011)
Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions
Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche
Fondation Surgir
Fondazione Opera Campana dei Caduti
Fondazione San Patrignano
Foundation for Preventing Youth Violence
Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust
Friends of Africa International
Fundación de Ayuda y Promoción de las Culturas Indígenas Rosa Collelldevall
Fundación Intervida
General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists
Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale

Gherush92: Committee for Human Rights
Girls Learn International
Girls' Power Initiative
Global Action Plan International (2008–2011)
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Rights
Global Volunteer Network Foundation
Global Youth Action Network
Greek Council for Refugees
Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America
Green Cross International
Habitat International Coalition
Hadassah: Women's Zionist Organization of America
Haiti Mission
Help for the Andes Foundation
Hoffnungszeichen
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
Human Rights Advocates
Human Security Initiative Organization
ICVolunteers
Indian Federation of United Nations Associations
Indigenous World Association
Initiatives of Change International
Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development
Institute for Policy Studies
Institute for Security Studies
Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children
Inter-American Housing Union
International Academy of Architecture
International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility
International Association of Applied Psychology
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics
International Association of Medical Colleges
International Association of Science Parks
International Association of University Presidents
International Association of Women Judges
International Bridges to Justice
International Confederation of Christian Family Movements
International Council for Caring Communities
International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council on Management of Population Programmes
International Federation for Home Economics
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
International Holistic Tourism Education Centre
International Initiative for Peace
International Institute for the Development of Citizenship
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education
International Peace and Development Organization
International Research Centre for Environmental Structures "Pio Manzú"

International Road Transport Union
International Social Science Council
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies
International Telecommunication Academy
International Union of Architects
International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Iranian Elite Research Center
Italian Centre of Solidarity
Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation
Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights
Justice for Girls Outreach Society
Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students
Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
League of Women Voters of the United States
Learning for a Sustainable Future
Mani Tese '76
Mata Amritanandamayi Math
Mauritius Council of Social Service
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
MINBYUN: Lawyers for a Democratic Society
MiRA Resource Center for Black Immigrant and Refugee Women
Narcotics Anonymous World Services
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Association of Realtors
National Board of Catholic Women of England and Wales
National Council of Women of Canada
National Council of Women of Malta
National Council on Family Relations
National Union of Jurists of Cuba
Native Women's Association of Canada
Netherlands Association of Women's Interests, Women's Work and Equal Citizenship
New Humanity
Nigerian Institute of Homeopathy
Nonviolence International
Nour Foundation
Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development
Open City International Foundation
Open Society Institute
Organisation de défense de l'environnement au Burundi
Organisation mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale
Organization for International Economic Relations
Osservatorio per la Comunicazione Culturale e l'Audiovisivo nel Mediterraneo e nel Mondo
Oxfam Great Britain
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association
Passionists International
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Pathways to Peace
Peace Worldwide
Penal Reform International
People with Disability Australia

Philippine Human Rights Information Center
Qatar Charitable Society
Reach Out to Asia
Refugee Council of Australia
Regards de femmes
Rotary International
Russian Peace Foundation
S. M. Sehgal Foundation
Sisterhood Is Global Institute
Sisters of Charity Federation
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Smile of a Child
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Susila Dharma International Association
Swedish NGO Foundation for Human Rights
Synergie développement et partenariat international
Tamana Association
Tarumitra
Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals
Triglav Circle
UNANIMA International
Union of Arab Jurists
Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey
Union of Ibero American Capitals
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Nations Association of Mauritius
United States Federation for Middle East Peace
Vida y Familia de Guadalajara
Viet Nam Peace and Development Foundation
Virtue Foundation
Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo
WaterAid
Watson Institute for International Studies
Women Environmental Programme
Women in Dialog
Women's Bar Association of the State of New York
Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling
Women's Education and Culture Foundation
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development and Peace
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows
World Council of Credit Unions
World Evangelical Alliance
World Family of Radio Maria
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Lung Foundation
World Political Forum
World Resources Institute
World Water Council
Yad Sarah
Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Zenab for Women in Development

(*c*) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 22 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

Ark Foundation, Ghana
Center for International Policy
Foundation for Development Cooperation
Freedom, Legality and Rights in Europe
Fundación Proyecto Solidario por la Infancia
Global Corps of Jewish Diplomats
Indo-Global Social Service Society
Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth Le Israel)
La Palabre-Het Palabre
Mindanao Land Acquisition, Housing and Development Foundation
National YWCA of Korea
Ningim Hope Alive Foundation
Nomadéis
Partners in Health
Peoples Development Organization
Phelps Stokes
Plus Development Foundation
Results Educational Fund
Scottish Refugee Council
Second Amendment Foundation
Society for Human Rights and Prisoners Aid
Solutions for Health and Development

2014/213. Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2012/222 of 23 July 2012, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Association algérienne d'alphabétisation, and requested the Secretariat to advise the concerned organization of the decision.

2014/214. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2014

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 23 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its regular session of 2014.[7]

2014/215. Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 25 April 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development, that:

(*a*) The title of the event would be "Supporting the process of transition from relief to development: funding and risk management";

(*b*) The event would be an informal activity held on 23 June 2014 in the morning;

(*c*) The event would consist of one panel discussion and there would be no negotiated outcome.

[7] E/2014/32 (Part I).

2014/216. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-ninth session

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-eighth session;[8]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

   (*a*) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/18 of 24 July 2013);

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

   Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

   (*b*) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;

   (*c*) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

   Documentation

   Reports of the Secretary-General:

   - Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme
   - Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

   Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of the relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
4. Communications concerning the status of women.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

[8] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 7* (E/2014/27).

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

6. Provisional agenda for the sixtieth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-ninth session.

2014/217. Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 23rd plenary meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

(*a*) Priority theme: Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

(i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

(ii) Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;

(iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

(iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

(v) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

Report of the Secretary-General on the modalities for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development

(*c*) Emerging issues [*to be determined*].

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

4. Programme questions and other matters:

(*a*) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2016–2017;

(*b*) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Division for Social Policy and Development for the biennium 2016–2017

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session.

2014/218. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session

At its 23rd plenary meeting, on 12 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session.[9]

2014/219. Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-sixth session

At its 24th plenary meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session;[10]

(*b*) Decided that the forty-sixth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 3 to 6 March 2015;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

3. Programme review: topic to be determined.

Documentation

Report of the programme reviewer

4. Demographic and social statistics:

(*a*) Population and housing censuses;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/2014/26).

[10] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2014/24).

(*b*) Health statistics:

Documentation

Report of the World Health Organization

(*c*) Gender statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*d*) Poverty statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*e*) Crime statistics:

Documentation

Joint report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes

(*f*) Household surveys:

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(*g*) Refugee statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Norway

(*h*) Civil registration and vital statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*i*) International migration statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

5. Economic statistics:

(*a*) National accounts:

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

(*b*) Agricultural and rural statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Global Steering Committee on the implementation of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Agricultural and Rural Statistics

(*c*) Business registers:

Documentation

Report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers

(*d*) International trade and economic globalization statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on international trade and economic globalization statistics

(*e*) Statistics of services:

Documentation

Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

(*f*) Finance statistics:

Documentation

Report of the International Monetary Fund

(*g*) International Comparison Programme:

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

Report of the Friends of the Chair on the International Comparison Programme

(*h*) Informal sector statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics

(*i*) Integrated economic statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on integrated economic statistics

6. Natural resources and environment statistics:

(*a*) Environment statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*b*) Environmental-economic accounting:

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

(*c*) Climate change statistics:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*d*) Statistics for economies based on natural resources.

Documentation

Report of the Ulaanbaatar Group on Statistics for Economies based on Natural Resources

7. Activities not classified by field:

(*a*) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(*b*) Statistics of human development;

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Development Programme

(*c*) International economic and social classifications;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*d*) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors

(*e*) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century

(*f*) Development indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*g*) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*h*) National quality assurance frameworks;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*i*) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

(*j*) World Statistics Day;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*k*) Regional statistical development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

(*l*) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

(*m*) Broader measures of progress;

Documentation

Report of the Friends of the Chair on broader measures of progress

(*n*) Governance, peace and security statistics;

Documentation

Report of Cabo Verde

(*o*) Coordination of statistical programmes in the United Nations system;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*p*) Big data and modernization of statistical systems;

Documentation

Report of the Working Group on big data and modernization of statistical systems

(*q*) Updates from the High-Level Forum on Official Statistics and the Friday Seminar on Emerging Issues;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*r*) Emerging issues.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).

9. Dates of and provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session.

2014/220. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 25th plenary meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 27 to 31 October 2014;

(*b*) Approved the following provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

1. Opening of the session by the Chair of the Committee.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:

   (*a*) Issues related to the updating of the United Nations Model Tax Convention:

      (i) Article 4 (Resident): application of treaty rules to hybrid entities;

      (ii) Article 5 (Permanent establishment):

         a. The meaning of "connected projects";

         b. Physical presence issue;

      (iii) Article 8 (Shipping, inland waterways transport and air transport):

         a. The meaning and coverage of the term "auxiliary activities";

         b. The application of the article to cruise shipping;

      (iv) Article 9 (Associated enterprises): update of its Commentary and transfer pricing issues;

      (v) Base erosion and profit-shifting;

      (vi) Article 12 (Royalties): general considerations, including equipment-related issues;

      (vii) Article 13 (Capital gains): the practical implications of paragraph 4;

      (viii) Article 23 (Methods for the elimination of double taxation): conflicts of qualification and conflicts of interpretation;

      (ix) Article 26 (Exchange of information);

      (x) Taxation of services:

         a. Taxation of services – general discussion;

         b. Article on technical services;

   (*b*) Other issues:

      (i) Issues for the next update of the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries;

      (ii) Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;

      (iii) Taxation of the extractive industries;

      (iv) Taxation of development projects;

      (v) Capacity-building;

      (vi) Cooperative compliance and corporate governance in tax matters;

      (vii) International trade in goods – tax issues.

4. Dates and provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee.

5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its tenth session.

2014/221. Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

At its 25th plenary meeting, on 13 June 2014, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of

23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, 2012/21 of 26 July 2012 and 2013/15 of 23 July 2013 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014 and 2014/210 of 23 April 2014 and having considered the letter dated 13 May 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Council,[11] decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti.

2014/222. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant special consultative status to the following 158 non-governmental organizations:

African Heritage Foundation Nigeria
African Network for Environment and Economic Justice
African Views Organization
Afro-European Medical and Research Network
All Christians Welfare Association
All-Ukrainian Public Organization "Christian Rehabilitation Centers Association for Drug- and Alcohol-addicted People"
Allied Rainbow Communities International
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Psychiatric Association
Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain
Amity Foundation
Arab Association for Human Rights
Armenian Young Lawyers Association
Asia Pacific Basin for Energy Strategies Association
Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos
Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente
Asociatia Pakiv Romania
Association africaine de l'eau
Association des populations des montagnes du monde
Association internationale des droits de l'homme
Awesome Treasures Foundation
Bakhtar Development Network Switzerland
Bible Hill Youth Club
Bibliothèques sans frontières
BioRegional Development Group
Blue Planet Project
British Columbia Civil Liberties Association
Cameroon Association for the Defence of the Victims of Accident
Casa Generalizia della Società del Sacro Cuore
Center for Global Nonkilling
Center for Health, Human Rights and Development
Center for Women and Development
Centre for African Israeli Friendship
Centre for Science in the Public Interest
Centre pour le développement socio-économique
Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú
Centro de los Derechos del Migrante

[11] E/2014/73.

Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos
Clefsdufutur.org-ONG-CDF.org-Groupe G6
Club des jeunes aveugles réhabilités du Cameroun
Confédération des organisations familiales de l'Union européenne
Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil
Criminologists without Borders
Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Association
Dialogue interreligieux monastique
Donne in Rete contro la Violenza
Eesti Naiseühenduste Ümarlaua Sihtasutus
End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
Escuela Cultura de Paz
European Humanist Federation
Exodus Cry
F N Forbundet
Feminenza North America
Fondation d'entreprise Sanofi espoir
Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Torino
Ford Foundation
Foundation for Amity and Nation Solidarity
Foundation for Released Prisoners
Friends of Farm Workers
Fund for the City of New York
Fundación Cooperadora de la Nutrición Infantil
Fundación Lonxanet para la Pesca Sostenible
Fundación Pro Humanae Vitae
Generation Initiative for Women and Youth Network
Getting Out By Going In
Gleichmass
Global Alert for Defence of Youth and the Less Privileged
Global Education Motivators
Global Footprint Network
Global South Watch
Global Voices
Grupo de Mujeres de la Argentina – Foro de VIH, Mujeres y Familia
Heungsadahn
Human First
Human Life International
IBON International Foundation
IDEAS for Us
Initiative for Change
InnerCity Mission of Christ Embassy
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies
Instituto da Criança
Instituto Humanitare
International Automotive Lighting and Light Signalling Expert Group
International Career Support Association
International Coalition of Historic Site Museums of Conscience
International Federation of Liberal Youth
International Justice Resource Center
International Mediation Institute
International Partnership for Human Rights
International Prison Chaplains' Association
International Women's Forum
Internet Association of Kazakhstan

Inwelle Study and Resource, Centre
Jeunesse technologie développement
Jewish Voice Ministries International
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Kanchi
Korea Differently Abled Federation
Kulturverein – IDEA Society
Labour, Health and Human Rights Development Centre
Lebanese American Renaissance Partnership
Lotus World
Martin und Gerda Essl Sozialpreis gemeinnützige Privatstiftung
Mines Advisory Group
Mobility International USA
National Association of Drug Court Professionals
National Seniors Australia
New Reality International
Non-Commercial Partnership on Joining of Creditors "World Organization of Creditors"
Onkod Relief and Development Organization
Operation Mercy
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés
Organizzazione Internazionale Protezione Animali
Pace University
Peace Brigades International Switzerland
Peace on Earth Advocacy Center
Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
PLURIELS, Centre de consultations et d'études ethnopsychologiques pour migrants
Project Chernobyl
Pure in Heart – America
Raad Rehabilitation Goodwill Complex
Ray of Hope
Registered Trustees of the Friends of AIDS Support Trust
Research and Development Centre, Nepal
Réseau algérien pour la défense des droits de l'enfant
Réseau des organisations féminines d'Afrique francophone
Réseau international des droits humains
Réseau océan mondial
Save the Climat
Scientific Association of Youth Political Scientists
Sihtasutus Eesti Inimõiguste Keskus
Sillamäe Lastekaitse Ühing
Society of American Law Teachers
Soroptimist International of the South West Pacific
SpellAfrica Initiative
Stiftung Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy
Strategic Alignment of Like Minds
Sudanese Women Parliamentarians Caucus
Sun Charity USA
Sylvia Earle Alliance
Tanzania Development Support
Transdiaspora Network
Union des nations pour l'enseignement, la science universelle et les droits de l'homme
Universal Muslim Association of America
Vanier Institute of the Family
Vivegam Godfrey
Waterkeeper Alliance

Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust
Women Thrive Worldwide
Women's Division of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church
World Future Council Foundation
World Justice Project
Yemen Family Care Association
Young Adult Institute
Youth Afrique Leadership Forum
Zala briviba
Zomi Innkuan USA
Zoological Society of London

(*b*) Also decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organization from the Roster to special consultative status:

Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development

(*c*) Noted the decision by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following three non-governmental organizations:

Alliance Defense Fund (special, 2010) to Alliance Defending Freedom
Geneva Social Observatory (special, 2008) to Global Social Observatory
International Committee for Arab-Israeli Reconciliation (special, 2006) to International Committee for Peace and Reconciliation

(*d*) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 129 non-governmental organizations:[12]

Action contre la faim
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
Agence internationale pour le développement
Airline Ambassadors International (2008–2011)
Aleut International Association
All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research (2008–2011)
Alulbayt Foundation (2008–2011)
Arab Mexican Chamber of Industry and Commerce
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre
Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia
Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina
Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion éducative et sociale
Association for Women's Rights in Development
Association jeunesse action développement (2008–2011)
Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation
Association santé et environnement
Canadian Council of Churches
Canadian Environmental Network
Centre de formation aux techniques informatiques
Centre for Adivasee Studies and Peace
Centro de Salud Familiar La Fe
Child Foundation
Children of a Better Time
China Arms Control and Disarmament Association

[12] The reports listed are for the period 2009–2012, with the exception of 21 reports for the period 2008–2011, as indicated in the list with the dates in parentheses.

China Environmental Protection Foundation
Christian Conference of Asia (2008–2011)
Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Concerned Women for America
Council of International Programs
D.A.R.E. America
Droit á l'energie SOS futur (2008–2011)
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Development Action in the Third World (2008–2011)
Equitas centre international d'éducation aux droits humains
Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
European AIDS Treatment Group
European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages
European Federation of Older Students at Universities (2008–2011)
Federation of Cuban Women
Federation of Islamic Medical Associations
Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Foundation for International Training
Foundation for the American Indian
Foundation for the Rights of Future Generations
Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción
Generations United
Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS
Grameena Vikas Samithi
Huairou Commission
Human Rights Information and Training Center (2008–2011)
Humanitarian Foundation of Canada
Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society
Innu Council of Nitassinan
Institut arabe des droits de l'homme
Institute for Interreligious Dialogue (2008–2011)
Institute for War and Peace Reporting
Integrated Care Society
Inter-American Press Association
International Association for Impact Assessment
International Association of Judges
International Association of Women in Radio and Television
International Black Sea Club
International Center for Clubhouse Development
International Center Innovations in Civic Participation
International Critical Incident Stress Foundation
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Union of Socialist Youth
International Women Bond
Islamic Relief
Korea Women's Associations United
Korean Council for Local Agenda 21
Korean Foundation for World Aid
Kuwait Information Technology Society
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific

Links Incorporated (2008–2011)
Maharashtra Foundation
Mahila Dakshata Samiti (2008–2011)
Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters
Mexican Foundation for Family Planning
Migrants Rights International
Mountain Institute (2008–2011)
Mountain Women Development Organization (2008–2011)
National Association of Cuban Economists
National Council for Research on Women
National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations
National Council of Women of Thailand (2008–2011)
National Tropical Botanical Garden
National Youth Council of Russia
New Zealand Family Planning Association
Nigeria-Togo Association (2008–2011)
Non-Governmental Organisations' Coordinating Committee (2008–2011)
Norwegian People's Aid
One World Trust (2008–2011)
Oxfam America
Partnership Africa Canada
Pax Romana
Peace Child International
Planetary Association for Clean Energy (2008–2011)
Project Kesher
Public Services International
Rodale Institute
Save the Children International
Sawiris Foundation for Social Development
Service for Peace (2008–2011)
Servitas Cameroon
Social Accountability International
Society for International Development
Swiss Peace Foundation
Tebtebba Foundation
Trauma Foundation
TRIAL: Track Impunity Always
Unión de Asociaciones Familiares
United for Intercultural Action
Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik
Vrienden van Congo
WebForce International
Wellesley Centers for Women
Widows Rights International
Women and Memory Forum
Women for Women International
Women's Health in Women's Hands
Women's International Democratic Federation
World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education (2008–2011)
World Russian People's Council
World Trade Centers Association
Zonta International

(*e*) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 29 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

All-India Dhanak Organisation
Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity
Asia Catalyst
Asociación Internacional de Juristas por el Sáhara Occidental
Center for Military Human Rights, Korea
Climate Parliament
Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori
Database Center for North Korean Human Rights
Fundación Interamericana para el Desarrollo de la Gestión Social
Galdu Kompetansesenter for Urfolks Rettigheter
Gold Mercury International
Gusenghwe
Help Age India
Himalayan Consensus Institute
Kelab Belia Subang Jaya
Kitachosen Nanmin Kyuen Kikin
Maria and Liberdade Foundation
National Integrated and Development Association
Network for North Korean Democracy and Human Rights
Right for Women's Network
Royal Society of Chemistry
Science House Foundation
Small and Medium-Scale Entrepreneurship Fundamentals Foundation
Tandana Foundation
Teddy Bear Clinic for Abused Children
University of Worcester
Vieoeoii istaiga Žmogaus teisiu stebejimo institutas
Women Right and Development Centre
Youth Network on HIV/AIDS in Nigeria

(*f*) Noted the withdrawal of the applications of the following two non-governmental organizations:

Fondation Alkarama
Peace X Peace TR

(*g*) Decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization Centro para la Apertura y el Desarrollo de América Latina.

2014/223. Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the 106 non-governmental organizations listed below,[13] and requested the Secretariat to advise the concerned organizations of their suspension:

Academy for Educational Development
Actions Solidaires de Soutien aux Organisations et d'Appui aux Libertés

[13] The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations acknowledged receipt of quadrennial reports from three additional non-governmental organizations that submitted their reports after the 1 May 2014 deadline: Asociación de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Madres Irlandesas, Associacão Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgeneros and International Press Institute. Those reports will therefore be considered by the Committee at its regular session in January 2015 with a view to taking note of them.

Adelphi Research
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies
African Community Resource Center
Africare
Aim for Human Rights
Ambassadors for Children
America Mideast Educational and Training Services
Asian Federation of Laryngectomees Association
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem
Association jeunesse culture loisirs technique
Association malienne d'initiatives et d'actions pour le développement
Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific
Association pour la collaboration globale
Association pour la protection de la nature et de l'environnement de Kairouan
Association pour la recherche sur la sclérose latérale amyothrophique et autres maladies du motoneurone
Association tunisienne des mères
Australian Reproductive Health Alliance
Aviation sans frontières
Center for Studies on Turkey
Centre d'animation, de formation, de recherche et d'appui au dèveloppement
Citizens for Decent Housing
Coalition nationale de Guinée pour les droits et la citoyenneté des femmes
Comité français des organisations nongouvernementales pour la liaison et l'information des Nations Unies
Consumers International
Coordination SUD
Crime Stoppers International
Democracy Coalition Project
DIYA All-Ukranian Women's People's Democratic Association
Ecologic Institute for International and European Environmental Policy
Egyptian Red Crescent Society
Enfants du monde: droits de l'homme
Ensemble allons dans la paix
European Roma Rights Center
FATIMA Women's Network
Firooznia Charity Foundation
Fondation El Kef pour le développement régional
Fondation Maman Henriette Conte
Fundación de la Solidaridad y el Voluntariado de la Comunidad Valenciana
Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad
Fundación Red Deporte y Cooperación
GAVI Fund
General Arab Women Federation
Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
Global Cooperation Society
Human Rights Education Associates
Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"
Institute of Internal Auditors
International Air Transport Association
International Association of Prosecutors
International Centre for Ethnic Studies
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights
International Commission of Jurists
International Council of Management Consulting Institutes

International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations
International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations
International Justice Mission
International Maritime Committee
International Mediterranean Women's Forum
International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions
International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
International Union of Building Centres
International Union of Technical Associations and Organisations
Istanbul International Brotherhood and Solidarity Association
Kenya Tuitakayo: Citizens Coalition for Constitutional Change
Kerala Rural Development Agency
League of Kenya Women Voters
Lebanese Association for Popular Action
Libera: Associazioni, Nomi e Numeri Contro le Mafie
Light and Hope Association for Blind Girls
Magnificat Environment
Marie Stopes International
Mediterranean Water Institute
Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et discriminations sexistes
National Aboriginal Forestry Association
National Abortion Federation
National Association for Protection of Environment and Green Egypt
National Fishworkers' Forum
National Society for Human Rights
Navjyoti India Foundation
Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Orbicom, réseau des chaires UNESCO en communication
Organisation tunisienne de l'éducation et de la famille
PARTAGE
Project Concern International
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Safe Water African Community Initiative
Scouts musulmans algériens
Society for Development of Services in Heliopolis
Survivor Corps
Synergos Institute
Turkish Foundation for Children in Need of Protection
Union for Sustainable Return and Integrations in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Unión Iberoamericana de Colegios y Agrupaciones de Abogados
Union of Luso-African-America-Asiatic Capital Cities
War Resisters International
Women's National Commission
World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises
World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation
World Confederation of Productivity Science
World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations
World LP Gas Association
Yemeni Women Union
Youth Association for Habitat and Agenda 21

2014/224. Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2013/222 of 18 July 2013, to reinstate the consultative status of the 21 non-governmental organizations listed below, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:[14]

Airline Ambassadors International
All India Shah Behram Baug Society for Scientific and Educational Research
Alulbayt Foundation
Association jeunesse action développement
Christian Conference of Asia
Droit à l'energie SOS futur
Environmental Development Action in the Third World
European Federation of Older Students at Universities
Human Rights Information and Training Center
Institute for Interreligious Dialogue
Links Incorporated
Mahila Dakshata Samiti
Mountain Institute
Mountain Women Development Organization
National Council of Women of Thailand
Nigeria-Togo Association
Non-Governmental Organizations' Coordinating Committee
One World Trust
Planetary Association for Clean Energy
Service for Peace
World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education

2014/225. Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2013/223 of 18 July 2013, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 129 non-governmental organizations listed below,[15] and requested the Secretariat to advise the concerned organizations of this decision:

Action pour le développement de l'agriculture et de la pêche avec protection environnementale de Likende
Actions on Gender, Citizenship and Development
Admiral Family Circle Islamic Community
Advisory Network for African Information Society
African Institute for Democracy
African Youth Network for Sustainable Development
Agudas Israel World Organization
Ahmedabad Women's Action Group
All About Social, Educational, Rights Foundation

[14] The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations acknowledged receipt of the quadrennial report of the non-governmental organization Relief International, which was submitted after the 1 May 2014 deadline, with a view to considering it at its regular session in January 2015 in order to recommend to the Economic and Social Council reinstatement of consultative status of the organization. The status of the organization was suspended by the Council in July 2013 for one year, owing to non-submission of its overdue report for the 2008–2011 reporting period.

[15] The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommended removing the non-governmental organization Relief International from the list of organizations whose consultative status would be withdrawn and deferring, to the regular session in January 2015, consideration of the quadrennial report of the organization for the period 2008–2011, with a view to recommending to the Economic and Social Council subsequent reinstatement of consultative status of the organization.

Alliance for Marriage
American Society for Training and Development
Annai Educational Society
Asociación Internacional de Presupuesto Público
Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie
Association algérienne pour la planification familiale
Association coeur africain
Association femme et développement
Association for Sustainable Community Development
Association François-Xavier Bagnoud
Association nationale de volontariat "Touiza"
Association of Organizations for Social and Educational Assistance
Association Tunisie-méditerranée pour le développement durable
Association tunisienne de lutte contre les MST/SIDA
Association tunisienne de prévention de toxicomanie
Association tunisienne des auberges et tourisme de jeunes
Association tunisienne des femmes démocratiques
Association VERSeau Développement
Avocats sans frontières (France)
Catholic Daughters of the Americas
Center for Development Services
Center for International Rehabilitation
Center for Victims of Torture
Centre béninois pour le développement des initiatives à la base
Centre for the Study of Administration of Relief
Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas
Charitable Society for Social Welfare
Chernobyl Union International
Child Rights Action Coalition
Chilean Corporation for Children Youth Rights
Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group
Citizens' Movement for Environmental Justice
Collectif des organisations des jeunes solidaires du Congo – Kinshasa
Colonie des Pionniers de développement
Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas
Comité national d'entraide de la jeunesse et de l'enfance
Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility
Dogal Hayati Koruma Dernegi: Society for the Protection of Nature
DrugScope
Earthcorps
Fédération des organisations nongouvernementales du Sénégal
Federation of Balkan Turks and Associations for Émigrées
Forest Alliance of British Columbia
Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
Foundation Partners for Local Development
Fundación "8 de Marzo" para la Promoción de Mujeres y Jóvenes
Fundación Guayasamín
Fundación Huancavilca
Fundación Proyecto de Paz Mundial
Geriatrics Care Foundation of Pakistan
Global Fund for Children
Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
Green Front of Iran
Health for Humanity
Hudson Institute

India Vision Foundation
Iniciativa Ciudadana ¡Basta Ya!
Institute for Environment and Development Studies (Friends of the Earth Bangladesh)
International Academy of Astronautics
International Association of Youth and Family Judges and Magistrates
International Astronautical Federation
International Centre for Study and Development
International Children's Dream Foundation
International Council of Prison Medical Services
International Criminal Defense Attorneys Association
International Metalworkers Federation
International Rural Housing Association
ISIS International (Chile)
Islamic Centre England
Ittijah: Union of Arab Community Based Associations
Jigyansu Tribal Research Centre
Junior Achievement Worldwide
Kenya Medical Women's Association
Knights of the Southern Cross (Australia)
Latin American Iron and Steel Institute
Lay Movement for Latin America
Learning and Development – Kenya
Life Institute
Ligue burundaise des droits de l'homme
Ligue pour l'éducation de la femme e de l'enfant
Lokmanya Public Charitable Trust
Morality in Media
National Association of University Women of Romania
National Coalition for Haitian Rights
National Women's Studies Association
Network of Human Development
NRO Frauenforum Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk
ODHIKAR
One World International
Organisation pour la promotion et la protection des droits de la femme et de l'enfant au Burundi
Peaceways: Young General Assembly
Physicians for Peace
Radin Institute for Family Health Education and Promotion
Reach the Children
Rehabilitation and Development Organization for Landless
Rencontres: International Association of French-speaking Anglicans and Episcopalians
Research Institute for Enhancing Women's Lives
Romanian Youth Association for United Nations
Russian Public Movement "For Civil Rights"
Santé de la reproduction pour une maternité sans risque
School of Human Genetics and Population Health
Scouts tunisiens
South-North Development Initiative
Thailand Environment Institute
Together Foundation for Global Unity
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Union of Arab Banks
Union of Kuwaiti Women Associations
Voluntary Action Network India
W. Haywood Burns Environmental Education Center

Women Action
Women Cultural Social Society
Women's Rights Association against Discrimination
Women's Rights Movement of the Philippines
Women's Shadow Parliament (Kenya)
Women's Solidarity Association of Iran
World Alliance of Reformed Churches
World Confederation of Teachers
World Organization for Education, Science and Development
World Vision Canada

2014/226. Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2015 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the regular session of 2015 of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 26 January to 3 February and on 13 February 2015, and that its resumed session of 2015 would be held from 26 May to 3 June and on 12 June 2015;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2015 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2015 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
   (*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
   (*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
   (*c*) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
   (*a*) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
   (*b*) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
   (*a*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
   (*b*) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
   (*c*) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.

9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2016 session of the Committee.

10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2015 session.

2014/227. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2014

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed session of 2014.[16]

2014/228. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 14 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session;[17]

(*b*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013;[18]

(*c*) Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2013;[19]

(*d*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2013;[20]

(*e*) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on its first and second regular sessions of 2013 and its annual session of 2013;[21]

(*f*) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its first and second regular sessions of 2013 and its annual session of 2013.[22]

2014/229. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session.[23]

2014/230. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fourth session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session;[24]

(*b*) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012[25] and recalled Commission decision 22/2 of 26 April 2013;[26]

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[16] E/2014/32 (Part II).

[17] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/69/39).

[18] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 14* (E/2013/34/Rev.1).

[19] See E/2014/14.

[20] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 16* (E/2014/36).

[21] E/2014/49.

[22] E/2014/51.

[23] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2013/30/Add.1).

[24] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 10* (E/2014/30).

[25] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 10* and corrigenda (E/2012/30 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. I, sect. D.

[26] Ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2013/30 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
   (*a*) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
   (*b*) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
   (*c*) Working methods of the Commission.
4. Thematic discussion on the theme "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".
5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (*a*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
   (*b*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
   (*c*) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
   (*d*) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
   (*e*) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
7. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
9. Provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission.
10. Other business.
11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fourth session.

2014/231. Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the reappointment of Stuart PAGE (Australia) and the appointment of Carlos CASTRESANA FERNÁNDEZ (Spain), Mohammed HANZAB (Qatar) and Joel Antonio HERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA (Mexico) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

2014/232. Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.[27]

[27] E/2014/85.

2014/233. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-sixth session.[28]

2014/234. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-seventh session;[29]

(*b*) Recalled Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;[30]

(*c*) Took note of Commission resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014,[31] in paragraphs 6 and 7 of which the Commission decided to present proposals, for consideration by the General Assembly, regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, substantive issues to be covered, outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, in 2016, and also decided that, in preparation for the special session, the Commission would hold formal meetings following its fifty-seventh session, including two formal meetings immediately preceding its reconvened fifty-seventh session, in December 2014, that it would devote eight meetings during its fifty-eighth session, in March 2015, to the preparations for the special session, and that it would hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing the formal meetings;

(*d*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (*a*) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (*b*) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Round-table discussions on the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

   (*a*) Demand reduction and related measures;

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[28] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2013/28/Add.1).

[29] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28).

[30] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2012/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.

[31] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I sect. C.

(*b*) Supply reduction and related measures;

(*c*) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

5. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016:

(*a*) Demand reduction and related measures;

(*b*) Supply reduction and related measures;

(*c*) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(*a*) Challenges and future work of the Commission and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(*b*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(*c*) International Narcotics Control Board;

(*d*) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(*e*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Special segment

8. Preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, in 2016.[32]

9. Provisional agenda for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

10. Other business.

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

2014/235. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2013.[33]

2014/236. Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.[34]

[32] The detailed agenda and programme of work for the special segment will be determined at a later date.

[33] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.XI.1.

[34] A/69/84-E/2014/75.

2014/237. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its eighteenth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its seventeenth session;[35]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eighteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General
3. Science and technology for development

   Priority themes:

   (*a*) Strategic foresight for the post-2015 development agenda;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*b*) Digital development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General
4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.
5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the nineteenth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the nineteenth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighteenth session.

2014/238. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017 (relevant fascicles of A/69/6);

(*b*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-fourth session;[36]

(*c*) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2013.[37]

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[35] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 11* (E/2014/31).

[36] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/69/16).

[37] E/2014/69.

2014/239. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-eighth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session,[18] and decided to transmit it to the special session of the General Assembly, to be held during its sixty-ninth session, to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

   Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

   Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its intersessional meetings
3. Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on integrating population issues into sustainable development, including in the post-2015 development agenda

   Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on integrating population issues into sustainable development, including in the post-2015 development agenda

   Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
4. General debate on national experience in population matters: "Realizing the future we want – integrating population issues into sustainable development, including in the post-2015 development agenda".
5. General debate on the contribution of population and development issues to the theme of the annual ministerial review in 2015.
6. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2014

   Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016–2017: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs
7. Provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session.

[18] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 5* (E/2014/25).

2014/240. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-eighth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its twenty-ninth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-eighth session;[39]

(*b*) Decided that the twenty-ninth session of the Group of Experts would be held in Bangkok from 25 to 29 April 2016;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General to render to the Group of Experts at its twenty-ninth session the assistance necessary, including logistical support, interpretation into all six official languages and other essential resources required to guarantee its success;

(*d*) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Group of Experts as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

1. Adoption of the agenda and of the provisional programme of work.
2. Report of the Chair.
3. Report of the secretariat of the Group of Experts.
4. Reports of the divisions.
5. Report of the liaison officers and international organizations.
6. Activities relating to the Task Team for Africa.
7. Implementation of resolutions and activities relating to the Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation.
8. Activities relating to the Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy.
9. Activities relating to the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers.
10. Activities relating to the Working Group on Toponymic Terminology.
11. Activities relating to the Working Group on Romanization Systems.
12. Activities relating to the Working Group on Country Names.
13. Activities relating to the Working Group on Publicity and Funding.
14. Activities relating to the Working Group on Exonyms.
15. Activities relating to the Working Group on Pronunciation.
16. Activities relating to the Working Group on Geographical Names as Cultural Heritage.
17. Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors for international use.
18. Other toponymic issues.
19. Preparation for the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
20. Review of the statute of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
21. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Group of Experts.
22. Adoption of the report of the Group of Experts.

[39] E/2014/78.

2014/241. Amendment to the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided to approve the amendment to the rules of procedure of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names proposed by the Group of Experts, whereby section XII, rule 37, is replaced with the following text:

"**XII. Public meetings**

Rule 37

The meetings of the Group of Experts and meetings of its working groups shall be in public, unless it decides otherwise.".

2014/242. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(*a*) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 15 May 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[40] the note verbale dated 3 March 2014 from the Permanent Mission of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[41] the note verbale dated 10 December 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[42] and the letter dated 18 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[43]

(*b*) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 94 to 98 States.

2014/243. International expert group meeting on the theme "Dialogue on an optional protocol to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council authorized an international expert group meeting on the theme "Dialogue on an optional protocol to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", to be based on the study prepared on that topic,[44] with a focus on land, territories and resource rights, together with all of the rights contained in the Declaration,[45] in particular the right to self-determination, self-government and autonomy, as well as issues raised at the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

2014/244. Venue and dates of the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided that the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 April to 1 May 2015.

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[40] E/2014/79.

[41] E/2014/48.

[42] E/2014/62.

[43] E/2014/47.

[44] E/C.19/2014/7.

[45] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

2014/245. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session and provisional agenda for its fourteenth session

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its thirteenth session;[46]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up on the recommendations of the Permanent Forum:
   (*a*) Outcome of the high-level plenary meeting known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples;
   (*b*) Post-2015 development agenda;
   (*c*) Youth, self-harm and suicide.
4. Half-day discussion on the Pacific region.
5. Half-day discussion on the expert group meeting on the theme "Dialogue on an optional protocol to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People".
6. Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds.
7. Human rights:
   (*a*) Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
   (*b*) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
8. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
9. Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum.
10. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its fourteenth session.

2014/246. Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided that further discussion was needed on the change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to the "Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples".

2014/247. Additional one-day meeting of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 16 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council decided that a one-day meeting would be organized for members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to discuss methods of work. The one-day meeting would be in addition to the meetings already planned for the fourteenth session of the Permanent Forum and would be organized without any budgetary implications.

[46] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 23* and corrigendum (E/2014/43 and Corr.1).

2014/248. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the high-level segment of its 2014 session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents with regard to the high-level segment:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the options for the scope and methodology for a global sustainable development report;[47]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation;[48]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future;[49]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on effective governance, policymaking and planning for sustainable urbanization.[50]

2014/249. Results of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.[51]

2014/250. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits and the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security;[52]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system.[53]

2014/251. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda for its fifth session

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fourth session;[54]

(*b*) Decided that the fifth session of the Committee would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 5 to 7 August 2015;

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[47] E/2014/87.

[48] E/2014/77.

[49] E/2014/61.

[50] E/2014/67.

[51] E/2014/3.

[52] A/69/91-E/2014/84.

[53] A/69/79-E/2014/66.

[54] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 26* (E/2014/46).

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Global geodetic reference frame.
4. Determination of global fundamental geospatial data themes.
5. Trends in national institutional arrangements in global geospatial information management.
6. Development of a global map for sustainable development.
7. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
8. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
9. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other information.
10. The application of geospatial information – land administration and management.
11. Development of a statement of shared guiding principles on the management of geospatial information.
12. Knowledge base for geospatial information management.
13. Coordination of United Nations activities in geospatial information management.
14. Activities related to sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda.
15. Programme review of the work of the Committee during the period 2011–2015.
16. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.
17. Provisional agenda and dates for the sixth session of the Committee.
18. Report of the Committee on its fifth session.

2014/252. Venue and dates of the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2013/242 of 24 July 2013, in which it took note of the report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[55] decided to accept the offer of the Government of the Republic of Korea to host the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific on Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, from 6 to 9 October 2015.

2014/253. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions;[56]

(*b*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[57]

[55] E/CONF.102/8.

[56] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 2* (E/2014/22).

[57] E/2014/86.

2014/254. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with sustainable development and environmental questions

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report on the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;[58]

(*b*) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme.[59]

2014/255. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 51st plenary meeting, on 17 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[60]

(*b*) Economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2013–2014;[61]

(*c*) Overview of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2013–2014;[62]

(*d*) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2014;[63]

(*e*) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2013–2014;[64]

(*f*) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Arab region, 2013–2014.[65]

2014/256. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 18 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system[66] and requested that another report on the subject be submitted for consideration by the Council at its 2015 session.

2014/257. Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 53rd plenary meeting, on 18 November 2014, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the fourteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 24 April 2015;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

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[58] E/2014/93.

[59] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/69/25).

[60] E/2014/15, E/2014/15/Add.1, E/2014/15/Add.1/Rev.1 and E/2014/15/Add.2.

[61] E/2014/16.

[62] E/2014/17.

[63] E/2014/18.

[64] E/2014/19.

[65] E/2014/20.

[66] E/2014/94.

3. Building trust in government in pursuit of the sustainable development goals: what will it take?:

   (*a*) Redefining relationships and responsibilities to support participatory governance and responsive public service delivery, including through e-solutions;

   (*b*) Strengthening innovation, prioritization, informed decision-making and the integration of policy development processes for enhanced impact;

   (*c*) Promoting accountable institutions, ethical leadership and integrity to enhance confidence in efforts to deliver sustainable development.

4. Review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.

5. Agenda for the fifteenth session of the Committee.

6. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its fourteenth session.